WELLINGTON CYCLE AND MOTOR Co.
Opposite: COX & Co.
and
Tamarind Lane, Fort,
BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

WELLINGTON CYCLE AND MOTOR Co.
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and
Tamarind Lane, Fort,
BOMBAY.

EDITED BY
B. G. HORNIMAN, 1913—19.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

CONDUCTED BY
MARMADUKE PICKTHALL & SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI.

VOL. IX NO. 182. BOMBAY: TUESDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1921. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH & LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date	Steamer	Tons.
8th October ..	MOREA	10.890
15th „ ..	EGYPT"	7,941
22nd „ ..	CHINA	7.952
29th „ ..	MALWA *	10.941
5th November	DELTA	8.097
12th „ ..	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
19th „ ..	DEVANHA	8 092
26th „ ..	NARKUNDA *	16,116
3rd December	MACEDONIA	10,512
10th „ ..	CALEDONIA	7.572
17th „ ..	MOREA	10,890
24th „ ..	MANTUA *	10,902
31st „ ..	PLASSY	7,846

* MALWA
* NARKUNDA
* MANTUA

} * Through steamers from Australia

P. AND O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN.—A special train leaves Marseilles for London via Boulogne shortly after the mail steamer's arrival.

SAILINGS TO THE STRAITS AND CHINA.

Date	Steamer
15th October ..	DILWARA

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
To Port Said & Plymouth.

about 14th November	MANDALA	8.246
28th „	NEVASA	9,071
11th December	NEURALIA	9,082
25th „	MERKARA	8,285

SAILINGS TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Date	Steamer	
21st October ..	MANTUA	Call at Colombo, free mantale Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney.
18th November ..	NALDERA	
30th December ..	MALWA	

REDUCED FARES BETWEEN BOMBAY AND COLOMBO.

First Saloon single ticket ...... £10.
Second Saloon single ticket ...... £ 7.

A Special three-months holiday return ticket, 1st Saloon only, will now be issued at £15. All these fares are payable only in Rupees at the current rate of exchange with a minimum of 1s. 4d.

Date about	Steamer	—
6th October	DILWARA	E & S Africa
6th „	CHAKLA	Karachi and Gulf
7th „	LHASA	Karachi direct
10th „	LINGA	Karachi and Kathiawar ports
11th „	VARELA	Karachi

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE and Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box 122.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE LTD. AND B. I. S. N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE.
CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Steamer	Tons	Sailing	Remarks.
Canadian Skirmisher	—	In Oct.	For San Francisco Seattle and Vancouver.

Terms Rates of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
16, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 163
Telephone No. 1330.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Arrival	Departure.
Ganges Maru	R. Yamanoi	25th Sept.	6th Octr
Peking Maru	K. Yamaguchi	12th Octr.	24th Octr.
Alps Maru	T. Inoue.	15th Octr.	27th Octr.
Kasado Maru	N. Yanagi	29th „	10th Nov

For Freight and passages, etc., apply to
K. SHIMA.
Manager.
Ballard Road, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Commander.	Tons	Arrival	Departure
Korioka Maru	B. Takiguchi	6489	13th Sep	29th Sep
Tamba Maru	D. Aoshiwa	6245	2nd Oct	16th Oct.
*Yamagata Maru	Y. Matsuda	3307	23rd Oct	25 „
Tatsuno Maru	M. Furuhashi	6995	15 „	27 „

*This steamer arrives from New York, and sails for Calcutta via Colombo and Madras.

*This steamer has no passenger accommodation.

For freight and passage apply to Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND ...	£ 2,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND	$21,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$15,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.

LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.

BOMBAY OFFICE.
49 Churchgate Street.
OTHER BRANCHES.

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkew	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.

GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

B. B. HYND,
Agent.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 75,87,352
Paid-up Capital and Reserves ...	„ 23,87,333
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	„ 53,11,146

BRANCHES:

London, Calcutta, Delhi, Cawnpore, Hyderabad (Deccan), Lucknow, Madras, Rangoon.

SUB-BRANCHES—

Bombay—Share Bazar 20, Apollo Street.
Shroff Bazar, 297, Shaik Memon Street, and Mandvi, Musjid Bunder Road.
Calcutta—Bora Bazar.
Lucknow—Aminabad and Chandausi.
Cawnpore—Hathras.
London E. C.
London Office: 9, Bishopsgate.
Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman, Board of Directors.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS:—Interest allowed to Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.

PURCHASES AND SALES OF Securities and Shares effected.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

NOTICE to Savings Bank depositors from April 1st, 1921, interest on Saving Bank accounts has been INCREASED from 4 per cent. to 4½ per cent. per annum.

D. D. L. BUCKLEY,
General Manager.

FRESH STOCK

Received of Primus and Optimus Stoves Dr. Mallick's Patent Ic-Mic cooker's. Criterion and Enamelled 1, 2, 3, 4 wick Stoves, Electric Stoves and Irons. Repairs of all kinds of Stoves and lamps undertaken.

D. D. POSTWALLA & CO.
575, Hornby Road, FORT.

BANKING.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE:
BANK STREET.
SUB-BRANCHES.
BYCULLA—Opposite Parsi Statue.
MANDVI—Abdul Rehman Street.
SANDHURST ROAD—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.
SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to any one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed to the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. A. DON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

INSURANCE.

SPECIAL BENIFIT ALLOWED BY THE BHARAT INSURANCE COMPANY LTD. LAHORE.

OF

AUTOMATIC REVIVAL OF POLICIES.

For particulars and other information apply to:—

LALCHAND SAMA	MANAGER,
Asstt. Secretary	B. I. Co. Ltd.
B. I. Co. Ltd.	Head Office,
POONA CITY.	LAHORE.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

TOTAL FUNDS .. .. Rs. 1,76,00,000

LOW PREMIUMS
LIBERAL CONDITIONS
WORLD-WIDE POLICIES.

Prospectus and all information may be obtained from Head Office, BOMBAY.

ALLUM BHARUCHA & Co.
Managers.

THE BOMBAY WIDOW'S PENSION FUND, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1870.

No. 315, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.

Funded Capital, Rs. 2,44,100.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in Management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

Commission to Canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to—
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI.
Secretary and Treasurer.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.

(Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappy.)
Incorporated in Holland.
Established by Royal Charter 1824.

BOMBAY—Branch, Hornby House, Hornby Road.

FULLY PAID-UP CAPITAL
f. 80,000,000 equal £6,666,663

RESERVE FUNDS
f. 425,513,284 equal £3,542,774

Head-Office at Amsterdam (Holland),
Agencies at Rotterdam and the Hague.
Head-Agency at BATAVIA.
BRANCHES.

Dutch East Indies:	Palembang
Bandjermasin	Pekalongan
Bandoeng	Pontianak
Cheribon	Semarang
Djooja	Sourabayaa
Djember	Solo
Kota Radja	Tebing Tingg (Do)
Langsa	Tegal
Macassar	Telok Betong
Medan	Tjilatjap
Padang	Weltervredon

Straits Settlements:—Singapore, Penang.
China:—Shanghai, Hongkong.
Japan:—Kobe.
British India: Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
London Bankers: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
Bombay: Interest allowed on Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance up to Rs. 100,000; if the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.

Fixed Deposits received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.

The Bombay Branch of the Netherlands Trading Society issues Letters of Credit grants drafts on the above Agencies, the principal continental places, South Africa, America and Australia, buys and receives for collections. Bills of Exchange and undertakes general banking business.

L. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN,
Agents.

AUCTION SALE.

BOMBAY AUCTION CO.

AUCTION SALE OF GOVERNMENT STORES.

THE BOMBAY AUCTION COMPANY will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 6th October, 1921 at Grain Depot, Mazagon, at 9 a.m. (S. T.), the following articles:—

GHEE, 148 tons.

Cooking Oil, Claret, Twine, Tins of Sorts, Barrels, Kegs, Old Gunny, Pickles and other miscellaneous stores.

By the order of A. D. S. & T. (Em[illegible] [illegible]bay.

C[illegible]

BENNETT & CO.

120 Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF 72 BALES WHITE PRINTING PAPER. SUIT NO. 321 OF 1921.

LANDRUM VS. BANSIDHAR KUNDANLAL.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will on SATURDAY, the 8th instant sell by Public Auction at their rooms at 120, Apollo Street Fort, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) by order of the concerned and pursuant to the order of the High Court dated 18th June, 1921, in the above suit and on account and risk of Bansidhah Kundanlal of Mangaldas Rd., Bombay the followink:

72 Bales White Printing Paper of different size and weight.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF FANCY COTTON QUILTS, HOSIERY, BATH MATS PADLOCKS, GLASS BEDS, COLLAR BUTTONS, TWIST, &c.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will on SATURDAY, the 8th inst. sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m., (S. T.) at their rooms at No. 120, Apollo Street, by order of the Banks and officers concerned and on account and risk of the [illegible] the following:—

On account and risk of Esmail Haji Cassum & Son.

2 cases fancy Cotton Quilts.

1 case Navy Cotton and Wool Emb. Hose. and 4 doz. Cotton Bath Mats.

On account and risk of Abdul Karim Mahomed Oomar 8 cases Dog Chains and 1 case padlock.

On account and risk of Taherbhoz Esmailji 3 cases Padlocks.

On account of the Insurance Co. [illegible] 16 cases glass beads.

One Bale Twist marked T. T. of s.s. "THUSTAR".

On account and risk of Abdul Kader Saccoor.

2 Parcels Collar Buttons.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF HOSIERY SHOP AT CHAKLA STREET TOGETHER WITH ITS GOODWILL, STOCK-IN-TRADE AND RIGHT OF OCCUPANCY OF THE SHOP.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esqr., receiver in Suit No. 1148 of 1921 (Fatmabai and another vs. Ahmed Jusub and others), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, on MONDAY, the 10th October, 1921, sell by Public Auction at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at Chakla Street, the stock-in-trade, goodwill and the right of occupancy of the shop. The stock-in-trade consists of socks, underwears, breaches, stockings, gunjis, mufflers, caps, show cases, writing tables, chairs, safe, cash boxes, etc., etc.

The above will either be sold in one lot or in separate lots.

Catalogues are published and the goods on view.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTIES SITUATED AT PANCHAYETWADY, BHULESHWAR.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on FRIDAY, the 7th day of October, 1921, at 5 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the second mortgagee with the consent of the first mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Messrs. Pritamdas Tricumdas and Purshotamdas Tricumdas the undermentioned properties under the power of sale reserved to the second mortgagee by an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 29th day of September, 1920.

FIRST.—All that piece or parcel of land of pension and tax tenure containing by admeasurement about 1,331 square yards and registered under Old No. 117, New No. 916, Old Survey Nos. 54-95, New Survey No. 539, together with the messuage, tenements or chawl standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay Under C Ward No. 5233 and Street No. 9 and all which premises are situate at and on the Eastern side of Panchayetwadi Lane, Bhuleshwar, and are bounded on or towards the East partly by the property of Tribhowandas Jadowji and partly by the property hereinafter secondly described, on or towards the West by the said Panchayetwady Lane, on or towards the North partly by the property of Rajaram Girdhar and partly by the property of Tribhowandas Jadowjee and on or towards the South by the property of Karsondas Natha and were formerly in the occupation of the mortgagers and one Vithaldas Asharam and their tenants and are now in the occupation of the mortgagors and their tenants.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of land of Pension and Tax tenure, but now redeemed from payment of cess, containing by admeasurement about 265 8/9 square yards and registered under Old No. 278, New No. 1922, Old Survey No. 54 and New Survey No. 535, together with the messuage, tenement or chawl, standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under C Ward No. 5248 and Street No. 2, all which premises are situate at Bhuleshwar and are bounded on or towards the East by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the West by the wall of the gully belonging to the premises firstly hereinbefore described, on or towards the North by the property of Tribhowandas Jadowjee and on or towards the South by the property of Javerilal Vandravandas and were formerly in the occupation of the mortgagors and one Vithaldas Asharam and their tenants and are now in the occupation of the mortgagors and their tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Shroff and Lam, Attorneys for the second mortgagee, at their office No. 375, Hornby Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.,

Bombay, 4th Oct., 1921.

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents
No. 16 Apollo Street, Fort Bombay.
Tel. No. 521.

SALE TO-DAY 2-30 P. M.

AUCTION SALE [illegible] CASES OF COLOURED ITALIAN PA[illegible]

Pursuant to t[illegible] to the plaintiffs Sha A. K. Pre[illegible], by a decree dated 14th day of [illegible] made in the above suit, the 5[illegible] coloured Italians 52 to 54 inches quality number 1715 will be sold by public auction on the 5th day of October, 1921, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) near Mo[illegible] Market, [illegible] Gully by Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers under the instructions of Messrs. Jamsetji Rustomji and Devidas [illegible] for the plaintiffs [illegible].

The purchasers will have to [illegible] per cent. deposit on the price of the [illegible] knocked down to them and delivery of the goods will have to be taken by them on payment of the balance within 48 hours from the date of the sale.

EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY TO INVESTORS.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE AND WELL KNOWN MODY BAGH AT POONA.

Under instructions from Messrs. Cursetjee Framjee Ghaswala, Jaleger Framjee Ghaswala and Ardeshir Framjee Ghaswala, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction on the undermentioned premises at Poona, on SUNDAY, the 9th October, 1921, at 11 a.m. (S. T.), their extensive and very valuable landed property, known as "Modi Bagh" comprising of a large and commodious two-storied Bungalow, recently extended and renovated with all modern conveniences, a detached Villa, Kitchens, Coach-houses, Stables, and Servants' Quarters, with an extensive land and compound, admeasuring 12 acres and 15 gunthas or thereabout, suitable as a building site and two large pucca-built Wells with permanent water, fit for drinking purposes, etc., together with a number of toddy and other fruit trees standing thereon. The premises are appropriately suitable for Rajas, Zamindars, Councillors, and High Class People.

The property is situated in a fashionable locality on the main Ganesh Khind Road, opposite to the residence of Mr. R. D. Tata and in close proximity of the Government House.

For the terms and conditions of sale, and other necessary particulars apply to Mr. Jehangir Dinshaw Ghaswala, B.A., LL.B., Pleader, West Street, Camp Poona, or to the undersigned.

RARE OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE BUNGALOW, SITUATE AT WARDEN ROAD.

Under instruction from Messrs. Payne and Co. Solicitors, for the parties concerned, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, 12th October 1921, at 4-30 p.m., (S. T.), on the premises the following very valuable Bungalow, belonging to Mr. Toolsidas Tejpal:—

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of Government Quit and Ground Rent land or ground situate, lying and being at Warden Road Mahaluxmi without the Fort and in the Registration Sub-district and Town and Island of Bombay with the Bungalows, messuages, tenements and houses standing thereon containing by admeasurement 6,491 square yards or thereabouts which piece of land along with the other pieces of land is registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 18, Collector's New No. 11318, Old Survey No. 80, and New Survey No. 1-7098, and which messuages, bungalows, tenements and houses standing thereon are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates & Taxes along with other tenements, under D Ward Nos. 3561, 3562, 3563, 3565 and 3566 and Street Nos. 38-10. 42, 2 and 3, Warden Road and which piece or parcel of land is bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by an open passage and beyond that by the property of Madhawji Harriram, on or towards the West partly by the property of Vandrawands Purshotumdas and partly by the property of Thakersi Mulji, on or towards the North by the sea shore and on or towards the South partly by the property of Vandrawandas Parshotumdas and partly by the Warden Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Payne and Co., Solicitors at their Office Mercantile Bank Building Esplanade Road, or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF 278 CASES AMERICAN CUT TACKS.

By order of office concerned Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, 13th October, 1921, at 3 p.m. (S. T.) at Messrs. C. T. Bowring & Co's godown at Mazagon Tram Terminus (150) cases of one inch and (128) cases of ¾" Blue American Cut Tacks each case of (112) packets of one lb.

SALE OF A VALUABLE PROPERTY AT MAHIDHARPURA DIVISION CHHAPARIA SERI ROAD, SURAT.

By the order of B. N. Lang, Esq., the Official Assignee of Bombay and the assignee of the estates and effects of Nemchand Premchand Safri an (insolvent) with the consent of the mortgagee Jivanchand Dharamchand Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY 17th October, 1921, at 3-0 p.m. (S. T.) at their rooms in Bombay

PARTICULARS.

LOT NO. I.

Property situate in Mahidharpura Division facing towards the South the Chhaperia Seri Road Surat.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage and tenements standing there on situate lying and being at Mahidharpura Division of the City of Surat and facing towards the South the Chhaparia Seri Road in Survey Map A-VI bearing Survey No. 146 containing about 105 Square yards and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the North by the road leading to the High Otla House on or towards the South by the house of Melapchand Kalliauchand bearing Survey No. 143 on or towards the East by Chhaparia Seri Road and on or towards the West by the house of Dayachand Dayalchand bearing Survey No. 147.

LOT No. II.

Property situate in Gulemandi Division facing towards the South the said Chhaparia Seri Road.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate in the Gulemandi Division of the City of Surat registered under Survey No. 96 in the Map marked Sheet A. VI No and facing towards the South the road leading from Chhaparia Seri containing about 4 Squre yards and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the North by the house of Gulabchand Ratanchand bearing Survey No. 146 on or towards the East by the Chhaparia Seri on or towards the South by the Chhaparia Seri Road and on or towards the West by the house of Dayachand Dayalchand bearing Survey No. 147.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 4th Oct., 1921.

AUCTION SALE.

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS
Telephone No. 4927.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT THAKURDWAR, ZAOBA'S OART, WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will, under instructions from Messrs. Jehangir Mehta and Somjee, Attorneys for Bai Gulabbai Vinayak and Radhabai Moraba, Vendors, sell the undermentioned immoveable property on WEDNESDAY, the 19th October, 1921, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises.

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of land situate at Zaoba's Oart, Thakurdwar, in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 120 square yards and registered in the Records of the Bombay Municipality under "C" Ward No. 3246 and Street No. 44, and bounded as follows:—That is, on or towards the East by the property of Bhiwa Laxman and Gopal Mulloojee and on or towards the North, South and West by the property of Ganpatrao Moroji Zaoba.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, please apply to Messrs. Jehangir Mehta and Somjee, Attorneys for the Vendors, at their office at Medows Street, Cama Building, Fort, or to the undersigned.

GANDHI AND CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 4th October, 1921.

MESSRS MEHTA & CO.

On Government and G. I. P. Railway List.

THE AUCTION SALE OF THE UNDERMENTIONED PROPERTY WILL CERTAINLY TAKE PLACE THIS TIME.

AUCTION SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY KNOWN AS SIMPLEX BUILDING SITUATE AT PAWWALLA STREET CHARNI ROAD.

On WEDNESDAY, the 5th October, 1921, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction under instructions from Messrs. Cassambhai Haji Hassum and Bapubhai Haji Hassum, the Transferees of the third mortgage, dated the 8th day of December, 1920, and made between Abdul Cader Ebrahim Gunjavala and Abbasbhai Hyderally Buxa Musa of the one part and Dayabhai Maganlal Khandvala of the other part and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Abdulcader Ebrahim Gunjavala and Abbasbhai Hyderally Buxa Musa, the Mortgagors, subject to (1) the Indenture of Mortgage dated 23th of October, 1918, and made between Abdulcader Ebrahim Gunjavala and another of the one part and Madhavji Thackersey and another of the other part, (2) Indenture of further charge dated 12th February 1919 and made between Abdulcadar Ebrahim Gunjavala and another of the one part and Madhavji Thackersey and another of the other part and to an Indenture of second mortgage dated 8th April, 1919, and made between Abdulcader Ebrahim Gunjavala and another of the one part and Gopalji Ramji of the other part transferred by an indenture of transfer of mortgage dated 9th April, 1920, and made between Gopalji Ramji of the one part and Madhavji Thackersey and another of the other part and to an agreement to pay enhanced rate of interest dated 8th December, 1920, and made between Abdulkader E. Gunjavalla and another of the one part and Dayabhai Maganlal of the 2nd part and Madhavji Thakersey of the 3rd part and Gopalji Ramji of the 4th part, the undermentioned very valuable landed property at the premises:—

All those four pieces and parcels of leasehold land together with the messuage, tenements or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Powwalla Road without the Fort in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay (forming part of a large piece of land) which whole piece was formerly registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 101, 161, 422, 449 479, 480 and 501, New Nos. 13668, 13669, 13927, 13928, 13953, 13994, 14015, Old Survey Nos. 179, 179 and 180, New Survey Nos. 1/1371, and 1/1384 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward Nos. 2061 (1) 2061 (2) and 2061 (AL) and Street Nos. 1 1A, 2A, and bounded on or towards the North and West by the property belonging to the estate of the late Gopaldas Madhavdas, on or towards the South by the property of Hormusji Nowroji Kavarana and on or towards the East by the Powwalla Road.

Further particulars and conditions of sale can be had of Messrs. Khandvala and Co., Attorneys for the Transferees of the 3rd Mortgage at their office at 91/99, Medows Street, Fort, or of the undersigned.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

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The Bombay Chronicle

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ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

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WANTED—A SOLICITOR ASSISTANT. Apply Mr. FRAMROZE M. MEHTA, No. Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.
A R1521

WANTED—MARINE POLICY CLERK. Must be familiar with Rates, Policy working and Claims Settling. Quick typist preferred. Good prospects. Apply MOTOR UNION INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED
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WANTED—AGENTS on Liberal Commission to sell SHARES of prospective Lime business. Apply enclosing one anna stamp to:—THE PIONEER ENTERPRISERS Sylhet, Assam. C10284

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A R15219

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EUROPEAN FIRM requires TRAVELLING CANVASSER. Must speak English Gujrathi and Marathi. Salary Rs. 50 per month, Rs. 2 daily Bhatta and traintare. Apply Box No. 7272 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A C10985

WANTED for Mofussil Mill, Gujarathi knowing MATRICULATES. Apply with copies of testimonials stating caste, age previous experience any other qualification and salary expected to Box No. 7247, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R1467

WANTED.—AN OVERSEER on a pay of Rs. 125-10-175 plus 5 Cycle Allowance p.m., he should be a qualified hand of the Poona Engineering College; candidates should state their age, previous experience and the present pay, if any. The applications should reach the undersigned on or before the 10th October, 1921. (Sd.) N. D. MEHTA, Chief Officer, Ahmedabad Municipality. Municipal Office, Ahmedabad, 30th September 1921.
A C10997

WANTED—A SECRETARY for the Akola Municipal Committee. Pay of the post will be 125—10—175—10—225 only. The graduates in Arts and Engineering or Matrics with the additional qualifications of either passing of the Sub-Overseer's examination or Sanitary Inspector's examination need apply. Those who have experience of the work will be given preference provided they possess the above qualifications. The applications must reach the undersigned by 15th October, 1921. The selected candidates if called upon to do so shall have to come to Akola for personal interview. It should be noted that the Committee has to manage its own Water Works. V. L. OKE, Vice-Chairman, Municipal Committee, Akola.
A R10923

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AN energetic young man experienced in Export Import metal business requires SITUATION of Senior Clerk. Quick at figures and well up in commercial correspondence. Apply Box No. 7265, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R1495

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R1522

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TO LET—Office at Rs. 150 per mensem in Great Western Hotel Building, Apollo Street, Fort. Apply personally DHANJI KANJI, Share Bazaar, Rogay Building, Fort.
C R1478

TO BE LET—FIREPROOF SHOPS and GODOWNS near Dock sand Wadi Bunder Bridge, Sandhurst Road, Plot No. 105. Apply to owner ALLIMAHOMED.
C R1364

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C R1502

BALLARD ESTATE—Ground floor, suitable for show-rooms and offices on upper floors in one of the best situated buildings with an all sea frontage on Ballard Road, opposite Ballard Bunder near Mole Station, entrance in AMARCHAND BUILDING, are to let immediately in parts or whole floors at revised rents. For particulars apply to the owner on the premises in writing or personally daily between 12-30 p.m. and 1-30 p.m. and p.m. and 6 p.m.
C R1514

FLOWERS, SEEDS, Etc.

LOOK FRESHEST GUARANTEED—12 packets Flower seeds Rs. 2; 12 packets English vegetable seeds Rs. 2; 12 packets Indian vegetable seeds Rs. 2; 12 plants young Roses varieties Rs. 6; 12 plants young Crotous Rs. 6; 12 grefted mango plant Re. 12 Price list free on application M. DEVAPPA & SON Flowerists & Seedsmen, BANGALORE CITY C10677

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WANTED.—LOAN of Rs. 10,000 or two of Rs. 5,000 each. Security Rs. 20,000 two Endowment Insurance Policies. Handsom Interest offered. Apply sharp to Box No. 7268, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
R R1506

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S R1436

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

SUIT length of Kashmir home-spun woollen Tweed 7¼ yards by 24 in., similar to Scotch or Irish, any shade, Rs. 11. Samples for As. 4. Pattu Hat, any shade, Hamburg, Rs. 2-8. Terai, Rs. 2-4. Ladies' Sambhur or brown colour leather bag embd. in coloured wool on either side, floral or antique design 10in. by 10 in.. Rs. 2-4. K. M. & FINE ARTS AGENCY, Srinagar, KASHMIR.
T R1493

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

BY MUTUAL AGREEMENT from October 1, 1921, Mr. Morarji Dhunjee Padia of Ahmedabad ceases to represent in any capacity whatsoever.

THE NATIONAL ANILINE AND CHEMICA CO. INC.
39-41, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay
C10966

L. MATHURADAS & CO.

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that G. B. DESAI is no longer in the service of this Firm and has no authority in any way to represent or to act in any way on behalf of this Firm.

LUXMIDAS MATHURADAS,
Sole Proprietor,
L. Mathuradas & Co.,
1-10-1921.

Padamsi Building,
Princess Street,
Bombay.
R1504

CARBON PRODUCTS LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIRST ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Share-holders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 47A, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, on the 5th day of October, 1921, at 3-30 p.m. to transact the following business:—

I.—To receive and adopt the Audited Statement of Accounts for the period ended 30th June, 1921.

II.—To confirm appointments of new Directors.

III.—To appoint Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.

IV.—To appoint Auditors for the current year, and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of September, 1921, to Wednesday, the 12th day of October 1921, inclusive.

By order of the Board,
for CARBON PRODUCTS, LIMITED.
JAFFERBHOY HAJEEBHOY and Co.
Secretaries, Treasurers and
Bombay, 21st September, 1921. C10934

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE

The public are hereby warned not to deal with Currency Notes of Rs. 1,000 each of the following denominations; as they have been fraudulently obtained:

SD/71-10305	SD/70-88435
SD/71-06848	SD/70-98065
SD/71-00770	SD/70-83953
SD/71-01509	SD/70-12396
SD/71-04135	SD/70-25385
SD/71-05738	SD/70-37541
SD/71-14534	SD/70-52583
SD/71-19695	

Persons coming across all or any of them should communicate immediately with "A" C/o The Central Bank of India, Limited, Fort, Bombay, Any person giving useful information will be rewarded with Rs. 1,000

WANTED

WANTED—A PRIVATE DETECTIVE to work on an interesting Bombay case. Very good remuneration to a really cleaver man. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 7275, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R1524

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

PANDIT KRIPARAM, the celebrated leprosy-curer of Calcutta, has removed to LINGAYA SAYANNA'S HOUSE, Plot No. 22, opposite G. I. P. Railway Station, Dadar, Bombay, where he can be consulted daily from 11 a.m. to 3 p.m. and again from 6 to 8 p.m. in obstinate cases of skin decease of all varieties. Sample medicine for Leucoderma given away free for trial. Communications to be made in English, Devnagri or Urdu.
C10868

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED that Mr. LADAKBHAI HASSUM,, who was uptil now carrying on business as hides and skin Merchant in the name of Ladakbhai Hassum and Sons will from this day carry on business in the name of Ladakbhai Hassum.

Dated this 3rd day of October, 1921.

MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM & MADON,
Attorneys for Mr. Ladakbhai Hassum.
C10994

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY,

ORDINRY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 3752 of 1921.

(1) CURSETJEE NOWROSJEE WADIA, Esquire C.I.E. of Bombay Parsee, residing at Peddar Road the Honorary Secretary of the Orient Club, Bombay on behalf of himself and all other the members of the said Club (2) Sir SASSOON J. DAVID, Baronet, of Bombay Jewish inhabitant carrying on business at Esplanade Road, within the Fort of Bombay one of the Trustees of the Orient Club Bombay (3) Sir FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY Kt., C.I.E., of Bombay Mahomedan, residing at Peddar Road, without the Fort of Bombay, one the Trustees of the Orient Club Bombay, (4) NUSSERWANJEE NOWROSJEE WADIA, Esquire, C.I.E., of Bombay Parsee residing at Peddar Road without the Fort of Bombay, and also at Chislehurst in England one of the Trustees of the Orient Club Bombay by his duly constituted attorney Bai Jerbai Nowrosjee Wadia of Bombay Parsee residing at Peddar Road aforesaid. .....Plaintiffs.

Vs.

(1 G. E. D. LANGLEY, Esquire, of Bombay European, residing on the Orient Club premises, Bombay, but at present in the United Kingdom his address there being C-o Messrs. H. S. King and Co., 9, Pall Mall, London (2) A. H. RHODES Esquire, of Bombay European, residing at the Orient Club premises Bombay ...Defendants.

PURSUANT to the order made by the Honourable Mr. Justice N. C. Mcleod on the 3rd day of September 1921 notice under Order I. R. 8 of the Code of Civil Procedure is hereby given to the members of the Orient Club Bombay that the first Plaintiff abovenamed has with the permission of this Hon'ble Court instituted this suit for and on behalf of himself and all other the member of the said Orient Club against the Defendants abovenamed for the following reliefs namely:—

(a) That the Defendants may be ordered to forthwith give vacant possession of the Southern flat on the 3rd upper floor of the premises described in schedule A to the Plaint.

(b) That the first defendant may be ordered to pay to the Plaintiffs the sum of Rs. 225 per month from the 1st July 1921 until vacant possession of the said flat is given to the Plaintiffs by the Defendants of either of them.

(c) That the defendants or either of them may be ordered to pay to the Plaintiffs the costs of this suit.

(d) That the Plaintiff may have such further and other relief as the nature of the case may require.

and that the hearing of this suit has been fixed for the 13th day of December 1921.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALBARI,
Prothonotary.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 29th day of September, 1921.

CRAIGIE, BLUNT AND CAROE,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
C10983

TENDERS.

NOTICE.

WANT ON LEASE of one to three years, suitable PREMISES for Municipal Schools at Localities and having Class Rooms (at least 10ft. by 20ft) as stated with separate Water pipe and W. C.s, etc. Offers stating minimum rent and period of lease desired are invited:—

(1) Near the G. I. P. Railway, Byculla Railway Station Premises with 9 Class Rooms.
(2) At Mahim near Mori Road—Premises with 5 Class Rooms.
(3) Near the Lalwadi Naka—Premises with 5 Class Rooms.
(4) At Fergusson Road Near the Lower Parel B. B. and C. I. Railway Station—Premises with 5 Class Rooms.
(5) Near the Trust Chawls for Moslems at Byculla Station Road—Premises with 7 or 8 Class Rooms.
(6) Near Sankli Street Junction with Ripon Road—Premises, with 5 Class Rooms.

D. G. PADHYE,
Secretary School Committee.
The Schools Committee's Office,
Municipal Offices, Fort,
Bombay, 1st October 1921.
TA C10962

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client, Mr. LALDAS MAGANLAL, who was carrying on business of Mill and Gin Stores suppliers, under the name, style and firm of Messrs. MAGANLAL CHOONILAL & SONS, of which he was the Sole Proprietor at Abdul Rehman Street, from 1st day of October, 1920, has changed the name of the said firm as from the 1st day of October, 1921, and is now carrying on the said business under name, style and firm of Laldas Maganlal and Co., at the same place.

Dated this 3rd day of October, 1921.

DHARAMSI DADACHANJI & CO.,
Attorneys for Mr. Laldas Maganlal.
C10996

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the public that the partnership which was carried on between R. NAROHNA and K. M. KADAM my clients and one Mr. Colin M. Mackay who carried on business as Advertising Agents under the name and style of British India Bill Posting Company has been DISSOLVED as from the 25th September, 1921. and that anyone dealing with the said Colin M. Mackay in connection with the said firm will do so at his own risk and responsibility.

S. KAMALAKAR.
Vakil for Messrs. R. Narohna and K. M. Kadam.
R1525

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The Final Three Episodes—6 parts—6,000 feet—of their pre-eminently popular Serial

"THE CARTER CASE"

Starring the Cinema favourite Margaret Marsh.

The denouement is as screne and surprising as the whole Serial Story.

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LARRY SEMON

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TOPIC OF THE WEEK.

BY MAHATMA GANDHI.

(FROM "YOUNG INDIA")

Afflicted Madras.

Madras is suffering from many afflictions. It has its Brahman and non-Brahman problem, it has its Panchama problem, it has its labour problem, it has repression of a severe type such as is always to be met with where a Governor is amiable but hopelessly weak and dependent purely upon his advisers. The Chirala Perala repression I have already noticed Now the Government is trying to exact from an unwilliny peasantry a grazing tax which it can ill afford to pay. I understand that in its mad pursuit after collection, the Government impounded about 200 cattle, some of whom were torn from their calves. The cattle were taken to a pound where there was neither sufficient water nor fodder. That took place in the Andhra country. Near Trichinopoly where I am writing these notes, there is a place called Kadur with a population of about 20,000. Its people have done good work in the cause of temperance. Now about 40 persons, all members of the local Congress Committee, have been arrested for alleged complicity in an investment of a theatre by the rowdies of the place, consequent upon its manager's refusal to pay the subscription to a charity or to the Tilak Swaraj Fund—I do not know which. The investment took place some time ago. The crowd was dispersed. But now these men have been arrested. All over there is talk of repression. And possibly there will be still more after the arrest of the Ali Brothers. The people however have kept calm, brave and non-violent. The Malabar trouble is out of the ordinary, but it has filled its cup of woe.

Panic has so far possessed the Government, that one does not know what they will do next moment. There is a Pudukkottai Raj near here. I had to go to a group of villages. I was to pass through the Raj on my way. Even this was too much for the Raj, and I received the following letter:—

We have reason to believe that you are intending to proceed on the 20th instant from Trichinopoly to Chettinad; we are further informed that you propose to travel by road through this State.

Assuming that this information is correct, I write to say that you will not be allowed to pass through this State. If you attempt to do so, you will be stopped at the frontier by the Police.

I merely wrote as follows in reply:—

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 18th instant. I had intended to pass through the Pudukkottai State on my way to Chettinad. But in view of your letter I shall alter my route.

I regard everything that these States do as an indirect act of the Government. But as I consider them to be more helpless than the direct British subjects, I have always thought it necessary for non-co-operators not to give battle to them. It would create needless complications. But one cannot help noticing the insanity of refusing even a passage through a place. And what could I have done to the subjects of the State but preach on temperance, Swadeshi and untouchability?

The Panchamas.

But I must resist the temptation of dealing with the varied problems. As in all my Madras speeches, I have dealt most with the Panchama, i.e., the untouchables problem, I propose to deal briefly with it in these notes. Nowhere is the "untouchable" so cruelly treated as in this presidency. His very shadow defiles the Brahman. He may not even pass through Brahman streets. Non-Brahmans treat him no better. And between the two, the Panchama as he is called in these parts is ground to atoms. And yet Madras is a land of mighty temples and religious devotion. The people with their big *tilak* marks, their long locks and their bare clean bodies look like Rishis. But their religion seem almost to be exhausted in these outward observances. It is difficult to understand this Dyerism towards the most industrious and useful citizens in a land that has produced Shankara and Ramanuja. And in spite of the satanic treatment of our own kith and kin in this part of India, I retain my faith in these Southern people. I have told them at all their huge meetings in no uncertain terms, that there can be no Swaraj without the removal of the curse from our midst. I have told them, that our being treated as social lepers in practically the whole world is due to our having treated a fifth of our own race as such Non-co-operation is a plea for a change of heart, not merely in the English but equally in ourselves. Indeed, I expect the change first in us and then as a matter of course in the English. A nation that can throw away an age-long curse in a year, a nation that can shed the drink-habit as we shed our garments, a nation that can return to its original industry and suddenly utilise its spare hours to manufacture sixty crores worth of cloth during a single year is a transformed nation. Its transformation must react upon the world. It must constitute even for the scoffer a convincing demonstration of God's existence and grace, and so I say that if India can become transformed in this wise, no power on earth can deny India's right to establish Swaraj. In spite of all the clouds that are thickening on the Indian horizon, I make bold to prophesy, that the moment India has repented of her treatment of the 'untouchages' and has boycotted foreign cloth, that moment India will be hailed, by the very English officials who seem to have hardened their hearts, as a free and a brave nation. And because I believe, that if Hindus will, it is possible for them to enfranchise the so-called Panchamas and extend to them the same rights that they claim for themselves, and it is possible for India, if she wills, to manufacture all the cloth she needs even as she cooks all the food she eats, I therefore also believe that Sawraj is attainable this year. This transformation cannot take place by any elaborately planned mechanical action. But it can take place if God's grace is with us. Who can deny that God is working a wonderful change in the hearts of every one of us? Any way it is the duty of every Congress worker everywhere to befriend the untouchable brother, and to plead with the un-Hindu Hindus, that Hinduism of the Vedas, the Upanishads, Hinduism of the Bhagavadgita and of Shankara and Ramanuja contains no warrant for treating a single human being, no matter how fallen, as an untouchable. Let every Congressman plead in the gentlest manner possible with orthodoxy, that the bar sinister is the very negation of Ahimsa.

Cobblers v. Lawyers.

Babu Motilal Ghosh, whose mind is fresh like that of a young, though he is too frail even to move, summoned Maulana Mahomed Ali and me chiefly to urge us to invite the lawyers to the Congress fold and in effect to restore them to their original status of unquestioned leadership of public opinion. Both the Maulana and I told him, that we did want the lawyers to work for the Congress, but that those who would not suspend practice could not and should not become leaders. Moti Babu said, that my mention of cobblers in the same breath as lawyers had offended some of them. I felt sorry to hear this. I remember the note in these pages, and it was certainly not written to offend. I have said many hard things about lawyers, but I have never considered them to be guilty of caste prejudices. I am sure, that the lawyers have appreciated the spirit of my remark. I hope I am never guilty of putting a sting in any of my writings. But I certainly meant no offence in the paragraph referred to by Moti Babu. Having been myself a lawyer, I could not so far forget myself as wantonly to offend members of the same profession. Nor can I forget the brilliant and unique services rendered to the country by lawyers such as Pherozeshah Mehta, Ranade, Tayabjee, Telang, Manomohan Ghose, Krishnaswami Iyer, not to speak of the living ones. When no one else had the courage to speak, they were the voice of the people and guardians of their country's liberty. And if to-day the majority of them are no longer accepted as leaders of the people, it is because different qualities are required for leadership from what they have exhibited hithreto. Courage, endurance, fearlessness and above all self-sacrifice are the qualities required of our leaders. A person belonging to the suppressed classes exhibiting these qualities in their fulness would certainly be able to lead the nation; whereas the most finished orator, if he have not these qualities, must fail.

And it has been a matter of keen satisfaction to me to find the lawyers all over India, who have not been able to suspend practice, readily assenting to the proposition and being content to work as humble camp-followers. A general will find his occupation gone, if there were no camp-followers in his army.

"But," said Moti Babu, "there is a great deal of intolerance that has crept into our movement. Non-co-operators insult those lawyers who have not suspended practice." I fear that the charge is true to a certain extent. Intolerance is itself a form of violence and an obstacle to the growth of a true democratic spirit. Arrogant assumption of superiority on the part of a non-co-operator who has undergone a little bit of sacrifice or put on *Khadi* is the greatest danger to the movement. A non-co-operator is nothing if he is not humble. When self-satisfaction creeps over a man, he has ceased to grow and therefore has become unfit for freedom. He who offers a little sacrifice from a lowly and religious spirit quickly realises the miserable littleness of it. Once on the path of sacrifice, we find out the measure of our selfishness, and must continually wish to give more and not be satisfied till there is a complete self-surrender.

And this knowledge of so little attempted and still less done must keep us humble and tolerant. It is our exclusiveness and the easy self-satisfaction that have certainly kept many a waverer away from us. Our motto must ever be conversion by gentle persuasion and a constant appeal to the head and the heart. We must therefore be ever courteous and patient with those who do not see eye to eye with us. We must resolutely refuse to consider our opponents as enemies of the country.

Lawyers and others who believe in non-co-operation but have not, from any cause, been able to non-co-operate in matters applicable to them, can certainly do silent work as lieutenants in the matter of Swadeshi. It requires the largest number of earnest workers. There is no reason why a practising lawyer should not make *Khadi* fashionable by wearing it even in courts. There is no reason why he and his family should not spin during leisure hours. I have mentioned one out of a variety of things that can be done by practising lawyers for the attainment of Swaraj. I hope, therefore, that no practising lawyer and for that matter no co-operating student will keep himself from serving the movement in every way open to him. All cannot become

(Continued on next page.)

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

OMISSION OF POPULOR PREFIX MAHATMA.

RIOTING & CAUSING HURT.

SENTENCE CONFIRMED.

Hussain Ibrahim and others
vs.
The King-Emperor.

(Before the Chief Justice Sir Norman Macleod and Sir Lallubhai Shah.)

This was a criminal application for revision against the decision of Mr. C. E. Palmer, Sessions Judge of Belgaum. The Sessions Judge confirmed the conviction and the sentences passed on the accused by Mr. W. P. Cowie, First Class Magistrate of Belgaum.

CHARGED WITH RIOTING.

The accused were charged with rioting and causing hurt and were sentenced to suffer rigorous imprisonment for two months and to pay a fine of Rs. 50. Some of the accused were ordered to execute bonds for Rs. 500 each for keeping the peace for 18 months.

The facts are briefly these:—

That on the evening of the 7th May, a meeting was convened at Gokak by the petitioners and others for promoting the cause of temperance. Mr. Hidkal, a Jain school-master, who was speaking referred to Mr. Gandhi as "Gandhi", omitting the popular prefix "Mahatma." There was an uproar and Mr. Bhasne, who is a pleader and temperance reformer without being a non-cooperationist, got up and pointed out that as it was a temperance meeting it was a pity to bring political feeling into it. One of the accused threatened him and raised a stick at him. Mr. Bhasne sat down and apparently soon melted away, though he waited long enough to see the attack on Mr. Changole began by appellant No. 4 aiming a blow at Mr. Chaugale's head. Mr. Chaugale drew back and was hit on the chest. The other accused also pressed forward in a threatening manner. Then the accused No. 1 hit Mr. Brahmadane who had accompanied Mr. Chaugale to the meeting, on the back with a stick and accused No. 4 hit him on the left knee. Mr. Brahmadane fell off the verandah into the gutter where accused Nos. 3 to 6 beat him with sticks as did accused No. 2 and some others. Mr. Brahmadane got up and ran off pursued by accused Nos. 1 to 6

The Magistrate held that even if there was no conspiracy before the meeting, a very clear common intention was displayed by the accused immediately upon the occurrence of the altercation between Mr. Bhasne and accused No. 4. According to the Magistrate's opinion those accused went to the meeting prepared for a row. They sat in a group and joined in attacking those whom they considered their opponents by shouting, by advancing, and by actually hitting them.

The Sessions Judge observed:—"After a careful perusal of the evidence recorded I see no reason to question the correctness of the identification of their assailants by the persons beaten. I may note that I agree with the Magistrate that Adoppa's story of the conspiracy in the shop of appellant No. 8 on the afternoon of the 7th is somewhat hard to believe and I do not believe it."

Their Lordships after hearing arguments dismissed the application.

Mr. A. G. Desai appeared for the applicants.

The Government Pleader appeared for the Crown.

FREE TRAVEL COSTS RS. 5.

At the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Second Presidency Magistrate, Tram Inspector Nusserwanji Maneckji Chinoy charged Keroo Gopal, a former conductor of the Tramway Company, with cheating in respect of one anna.

The accused was alighting from a tram car near the Parsi Statue on Saturday morning and when Inspector Chinoy asked him to show his ticket the accused represented himself as an employer of the Company and thus entitled to travel free. As the accused was not an employee and had a previous conviction he was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 5.

POISON GAS FATALITY.

Mr. A. R. King, Coroner, held an inquest on Saturday on the body of a Hindu labourer, name unknown, who was found lying dead in a petrol godown at Old Arsenal Road in Fort on the 23rd ultimo. The Coroner's Surgeon who examined the body, found all the signs of suffocation and said that the death was due to breathing irreparable gas.

The jury returned a verdict that the death was caused by breathing irrespirable gas in a petrol godown and that they (jury) were of opinion that better supervision was necessary in a petrol godown where labourers were employed.

BUREAUCRACY RUNNING AMOK.

A SONG PROHIBITED.

(From our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 29.

For the benefit of the Swaraj Sabha, a musical concert was organised at Ahmedabad on September 22nd. To the amazement of all concerned a note was received from the City Magistrate, Mr. Joshi, to the effect that the song named, *Sar faroshi ki tamanna* was not be sung if the concert is to be allowed to be held. The song which was to have led off the programme of music could not thus be sung and the Secretary expressed his regret that as the note was received at 4 p.m. that is, only two hours before the Schedule time no consideration could be two be given to the justifiability or otherwise of the order. The song in question was sung at the Broach Political Conference and had not hitherto figured on the *index expurgatorius*. Accordingly, in the opinon of the leading members of the Swaraj Sabha the prohibition order was clearly unwarranted, and another concert was forthwith held on the followng day presided over by Dr. Kanuga and attended by over five thousand men at which Pandit Omkar Nath recited the song to the great pleasure of the audience.

AN URDU TEACHER RESIGNS.

Mr. Rahimkhan Kasamkhan, Urdu teacher of the Government school at Zampa Bazar, Surat, announces that he has thought fit to resign his post in deference to his religious sentiment.

Rao Bahadur Kamlashankar P. Trivedi has resigned his post on the Advisory Committee appointed by Government in connection with their scheme of opening new schools, etc on grounds of health and pressure of literary work. He has likewise resigned his presidentship of the Teachers' Association.

COMMERCIAL

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, Sept. 3.

The marwari Bazar opened this morning steady at Rs. 633 for fully Good M. G. Broach April-May and advanced till Rs. 637. It then declined till Rs. 613 and again touched Rs. 637 which was the rate at 4 p.m. The prices fluctuated between Rs. 620 and Rs. 627. The Bazar finally closed at Rs. 627. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 626 and after declining to Rs. 617 closed at Rs. 623½ Fine M. G. Comra Decr.-January opened at Rs. 544 and after going down till Rs. 536 advanced steadily till Rs. 552 which was the rate at 4 p.m. Fully Good Bengal Decr.-January was Rs. 473 at 4 p.m.

Our market for ready cotton continued to be firm on Saturday last with a fair demand from Local millwalas and Exporters. We will still advise our friends to sell out their stock of ready cotton at current prices. About 7000 bales are reported to have changed hands on Saturday last.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS 5 P. M.

Bombay, 3rd Oct. 1921.

Fully Good Broach April-May	633 1/2
Fully Good Bengal Dec. Jan.	476
ine Oomra Dec.- Jany.	547

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, 3rd Oct 1921.

F. G. Broach April-May,	627
Fully Good Bengal Dec.-Jan.	474
Fine Oomra's Dec.-Jany.	582

SPOT QUOTATION.

Bombay 3rd Oct 1921

Description	Super-Fine F. Good		
M. G. Bengal and Bhd			
	Punjab	45. 425	420
M. G. Oomra's	No. 3 640	5 0	610
M.G. General P.	No. 1 570	560	540
M.G. General P.	No. 2	525	515
M.G. Broach			
Southerns ?		488	478

RECEIPTS

The following are the receipts of Cotton Produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 4 p.m. on 1st Oct 1921

Cotton	5240 Bale
Wheat	019 Qrs.
Linseed	3485 "
Rapeseed	1445 "
Gingellyseed	2109 "
Poppyseed	45 "
Groundnuts	438 "
Castorseed	9251 "
Rice	3722 "
Myrabolams	Nil "
Gotteenseed	1975 "
Mowraseed	Nil "
Gram	5241 "
Jawar	428 "
[illegible]	Nil "
[illegible]	425 "
[illegible]	805 "
[illegible]	8215 Tons

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

3-30 p.m. Bombay 3rd Oct. 1921

	Bazar Rates
Bank Telegraphic	1/8 3/
Bank Demand	1 8 13/32
Usc. Acceptance 2m/s	1-5 7-32
Fcs. Demand	310
Austrian Rate	377
Hongkong Dollars	212
Shanghai	299
Japan	176
Singapore	162

Market Steady.

THE METAL MERCHANTS CO

Issued rates for Brass and Copper

Daily Quotations.

3rd Oct., 1921

	Per Maund.	Rs. a. p.
[illegible]	3/4	78 0 0
[illegible]	1	76 0 0
[illegible]	1 1/8	75 0 0
[illegible]	11/2	76 0 0
[illegible]	1 3/4	79 0 0
[illegible]	2	79 0 0

COPPER RATES.

Bombay, 3rd Oct. 1921.

	per Maund.	Rs. a. p.
Copper	3/4	80 0 0
Do.	1	80 0 0
Do.	1 1/8	80 0 0
Do.	11/2	80 0 0
Do.	1 3/4	80 0 0
Do.	2	80 0 0
Japanese Copper Bars		not
French coke joint		23 0 0
Copper English Bars		82 8 0
Zinc Bars		36 0 0
Chot shaker gused		23 0 0
Lead	2	80 4

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The Bombay Wheat and Seeds Daily Quotations

Bazaar Rates.

6-0 p.m. 3rd Oct, 1921

Ready	Bazar Terms Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	86 0 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70 30	85 0 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	88 0 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	12 4 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	12 4 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	12 0 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	13 0 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	11 12 0
Teaseed, White 95-15	85 0 0
Teaseed, Gajar 75-25	80 0 0
Teaseed, Black	70 0 0
Teaseed, Gajar 50-50	78 0 0
Poppyseed, White	15 4 0
Groundnuts	85 0 0
Jawa	82 0 0
Mowraseed	0 0 0
Castorseed	82 0 0
Forward	Rs. a. p.
Wheat April-May	10 7 0
Linseed May.	14 14 0
Cotton Seeds ready delivery	

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, Oct. 3.

Bars Gold ready Rs. 29-15-0.
Bars Gold forward Rs. 29-14-9.
Bars silver ready Rs. 86-15-0.
Bars silver 1st settlement Rs. 86-15-0.

THE BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE

RASHTRIYA TILAK SWARAJYA FUND.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS MADE UP TO 31ST AUGUST, 1921.

RECEIPTS.

TILAK SWARAJYA FUND.

	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
(1) General collections	19,61,653 1 8½	
(2) Specific Donations	1,36,525 14 2½	20,98,178 15 11

INTEREST AND OTHER RECEIPTS. 2,021 13 5

21,00,200 13 4

DISBURSEMENTS.

	Rs. a. p.
Contribution to All-India Congress Committee	2,00,000 0
Amount paid to "Independent"	25,000 0
Amount paid to Bombay. Provincial Congress Committee	34,021 5
Expenses	21 10

CASH AND INVESTMENTS.

	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Fixed Deposits with:—		
The Central Bank of India	2,00,000 0 0	
Union Bank of India	4,00,000 0 0	
Asoka Swadeshi Stores Ltd.	4,00,000 0 0	
Assur Virji Mill Ltd.	2,00,000 0 0	
The Morvi Bank Ltd.	2,00,000 0 0	
Indian Automobiles Ltd.	25,000 0 0	
Cash Credit to Khadi Bhandar	40,000 0 0	
In current account with:—		
The Union Bank of India Ltd.	2,63,385 8 7	
Bank of India, Ltd.	63,513 13 8	
Bank of Baroda	43,093 6 0	
Central Bank of India, Ltd.	7,026 5 7	
Cash in hand	139 2 6	
		18,41,157 14 6

21,00,200 13 4

(Sd.) UMAR SOBANI,
Hon. Secretary and Treasurer.

(Sd.) REVASHANKER JAGJIVAN,
(Sd.) LAKHMIDAS ROWJEE TAIRSEE,
(Sd.) VELJI LAKHAMSI.
Trustees.

We beg to report that all our requirements as Auditors have been complied with. We certify that in our opinion the above return of Receipts and Disbursements exhibits a true and correct view of the state of the fund kept by the trustees of the above Congress Committee according to the best of our informations and explanations given to us and as shown by the books. We have examined the securities.

(Sd.) C. H. SOPARIWALA AND CO.,
Auditors,
All-India Congress Committee.

Dated 24th September, 1921. 9

P.S.—Out of 37 lakhs announced we have received 21 lakhs as shown in the above statement and a further sum of Rs. 1 Lakh has been received since then. Rs. 10 lakhs subscribed by Messrs. Godraj Dani, and Potdar are to be paid in shares and certain properties. The balance viz. about Rs. 5 lakhs, will be collected very soon.

Bars silver 2nd settlement.

EXCHANGE.

On London Bank's selling TT 1/5 13/32.
On London Bank's selling D D 1/5 7/16.
On London Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/5 7/8
On London Bank's buying T T 1-5 15/32.
On London Bank's buying D D 1-5 9/16.
Tone of Exchange. Quiet Steady.
On Paris Bank's selling D D Frcs. 375.
On Paris Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 395.
On Paris Bank's buying D D Frcs. 385.
On Japan Bank's selling T T Rs. 175.
On Japan Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 169.
On Hongkong Bank's selling D D Rs. 212.
On Shanghai Bank's selling D D Rs. 299.
On Singapore Bank's selling D D Rs. 162.
On New York Bank's selling D D Rs. 377.
London Gold ready s 111.
London silver ready d. 42-14.
London silver forward d. 42-10.
Tone of silver Steady.
American cross rate on London dollar 3.73 per pound.
French cross rate on London Frcs. 52.30 per pound.
Italian cross rate on London 93.00 per pound.
Swiss cross rate on London 21.51 per pound.
Belgium cross rate on London 53.10 per pound.
German cross rate on London Mrks. 435 per pound.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent Paper Rs. 59-12-0.
5 per cent War Loan 83-8-0.
4 per cent Terminable Loan 97.
4 per cent Conversion Loan 76.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1922 100/10.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1928 100/6.
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974 65.
6 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1930 96.
4 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1[illegible] 65.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1929 to 49 96.
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 65.
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1235 103/12.

SHARES.

Market opened strong, but closed easy.
The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

COTTON MILLS.

Ah. Advance 3000, Alliance cotton 410, Apollo 140, By. Cotton 1390, By. Dyeing 1985, Bradbury 1275, Century 1202-8, Cent. India 5245, Colaba Land 3010, Coorla 3225, Crescent 830, Currimbhoy 2325, David 1317/8, Edw. Sassoon 720, Fazulbhoy 1830, Finlay 1502/8, Ind. Bleaching 210, Ind. Malws 837/8, Jamshed 645, Kastoorchand 1690, Kohinoor 3820, Laxmi, Cotton 5000, Mathuradas 1180, M. Petit 5350, Meyer Sassoon 445, Morarji 7700, New Great 1230, New City 860, Pabani 1145, Pearls 1525, Phoenix 1355, Premier 245, Shapurji 550, Simplex 1207/8, Standard 2900. Swan 1490, Swadeshi 5340, and Tata Mill 1650.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Andhra Valley 860, Ahd. Elec 170, Alcock 765, B. Burma 562/8, B. Burma N. I. 157/8, pr. Bt. Burma Pet 18/4, B. Tramway 138/12, B. Flour 1025, B. Steam 315, Bundi cement 45, Ind. Cement 400, Katni Ord 295, Katni Defd 1390, New India Insur 33, Tata Iron Ord 100, Tata Iron Ord 513/8, Tata Iron New Ord 90, Tata Iron New Defd 430, Tata Hydro 938, Tata Oil 100 and Scindia Steam 10/8.

SUB MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Shill.
		h. m.	ft. in.
Sunday	9th Oct	m 4 54	35 1
		4 58a	33 8

LOW WATER

Day of Week	Day of Month	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Shill.
		h. m	ft. in.
Sunday	9th Oct	m 11 46	10 10
		10 44a	10 9

RAIN FALL

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Oct. 2.

The depression in the Bay of Bengal has practically disappeared on giving locally heavy rain on Orissa Coast. Rainfall has been local in Upper Burma, Assam, Bengal, Orissa, North Madras Coast and South Madras. A few falls also occurred in Lower Burma.

Principal amounts: Dibrugarh one inch, Silchar one and a half, Cherrapunji two, Jessore three-quarters, Saugor Island one and a half, Burdwan one, Mymensingh three-quarters, Balasore three, Mercara one, Cochin and Gopalpur one and a half

Forecast:—No large change.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 5 hours on Saturday, the 1st October 1921, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear and at Lahore and Hissar humidity is in excess. Day temperature is lower than usual; night temperature is above normal at Multan.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Day temperature is lower than usual at Agra and Mainpuri; night temperature is below normal at Jhansi.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect at Bikaner and in excess at Mount Abu. Day temperature is considerably lower than usual at Jacobabad.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded in South Gujarat and South Kathiawar. Humidity is in excess at Deesa. Day temperature is lower than usual except at Dwarka, night temperature is nearly normal.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity is in defect at Amraoti and Nagpur and in excess at Hoshangabad. Day temperature is nearly normal; night temperature is generally lower than usual.

The Konkan.—Bombay reports 0.16in. of rain. Skies are moderately clouded and humidity and temperature are nearly normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Poona and Belgaum report 0.26in. of rain each. Skies are heavily clouded at these stations and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess at Poona and in defect at Sholapur, Bijapur and Ahmednagar. Day temperature is nearly normal; night temperature is lower than usual in East Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—Rain has fallen locally in Mysore and the Madras Deccan and a few falls have occurred in the Konkan and the Bombay Deccan. The largest amount reported is 0.77in. at Cuddapah. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded over the Peninsula and are generally clear elsewhere. Day temperature is lower than usual at most stations in North-West India. Weather is slightly unsettled over the Konkan and the Bombay Deccan.

Forecast.—A few falls of rain are probable in Madras, Mysore, the Konkan and the Bombay Deccan.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 3rd Oct 1921.

Means of observations taken at 5 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10. p. m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr in.		29.832
Temperature of Air	degrees	83.6
Wet Bulb Thermometer	"	78.2
Dew Point	"	76.2
Relative humid ty of Air	"	0.793
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky		
— — — cloudy—10)		9.0
Maximum temperature of Air degrees		89 4
Minimum do do		77 4
General direction of Wind (From Midnight to Midnight)		ENE, WNW., NW
Movement of Wind	miles	199
Fall of Rain	inches	0 00
Total fall during month	"	0 0
do. year	"	33 90
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of	3rd Oct	0 80

TOPIC OF THE WEEK.

(Continued from previous page.)

co-operators, I hope, will always make it easy for such countrymen to offer and render service.

A Pertinent Question.

I paraphrase below what a friend writes regarding the influence of the Moplah outbreak on Hindu Muslim unity.

I am a staunch believer in Hindu Muslim unity. But this Moplah outbreak has raised doubts in me. Success in the Khilafat means strength to Isam. Strength to Islam means attempts at conversion. Have we not often been given the choice between Islam and the sword? Can people such as Moplahs learn the beauty of non-violence? And even if they appreciate non-violence for the sake of their faith, will they not use violence for the sake of spreading their faith? My belief in the necessity of Hindu Muslim unity is there. But do not you think that the questions I have raised are relevant?

The questions are indeed relevant, if only because they have occurred to one as sane as the writer is. But in my opinion there is a a misunderstanding about the whole question. Our advocacy of the Khilafat would be wrong if Islam were based on force. There is nothing in the Koran to warant the use of force for conversion. The holy book says in the clearest language possible, 'There is no compulsion in religion.' The Prophet's whole life is a repudiation of compulsion in religion. No Musalman, to my knowledge, has ever approved of compulsion. Islam would cease to be a world religion if it were to rely upon force for its propagation.

Secondly, historically speaking, the charge of conversion to Islam by force cannot be proved against its followers as a body. And whenever attempts have been made to convert by force, responsible Musalmans have repudiated such conversions.

Thirdly, the conception of Hindu Muslim unity does not presuppose a total absence for all time of wrong by any of the parties. On the contrary it assumes, that our loyalty to the unity will survive shocks such as the forcible conversions by Moplahs, that in every such case we shall not blame the whole body of the followers but seek relief against individuals by way of arbitration and not by way of reprisals.

Fourthly, acceptance of non-violence for organising India's freedom involveso acceptance of non-violence for Hindu Muslim solidarity. The Moplahs have certainly broken the rule. But they were prevented from having access to the new manifestation. Whilst they had heard something about the Khilafat vaguely, they knew nothing of non-violence.

Fifthly, we need not suspect any evil befalling India under Swaraj; for it is tolerably certain, that had the Congress and the Khilafat workers been permitted to penerate the Moplah territories, they would have been able to nip the evil in the bud. As it was, it is a matter capable of proof that the Khilafat workers, wherever they could go, were able to exercise great restraining influence. To me the Moplah madness is proof of the Hindu Muslim solidarity, because we kept calm. As members of a family, we shall sometimes fight, but we shall always have leaders who wil compose our differences and keep us under check.

Sixtly, in the face of possibilities of such madness in future, what is the alternative to Hindu Muslim unity? A perpetuation of slavery? If we regard one another as natural enemies, is there any escape from eternal foreign domination for either of us? Is not the present domination worse than the possibility of forcible conversions or worse? Is Hinduism wort hanything, if it cannot survive force? Cannot the Musalmans too ask the same question as the friend has asked? Is there no possibility of a repetition of pillage and murder on the part of Hindus as happened in Shahabad three years ago? Is not the remedy therefore clearly Hindu Muslim unity at all hazards? The Hindus as also the Musalmans, whenever one of them goes mad, have two courses left open. Either to die valiantly without retaliation, that will at once arrest the progress of mischief; or to retaliate and live or die. For individuals both the courses will abide as long as the world lasts. All questionings arise, because we have become helpless. We have forgotten the divine art of dying for our faiths without retaliation, and we have equally forgotten the art of using force in self-defence at the peril of our lives. And Hindu Muslim unity is nothing, if it is not a partnership between brave men and women. We must trust each other always, but in the last resort we must trust ourselves and our God.

The Proper Spirit.

A friend, in reply to a letter asking her to dedicate herself more fully to Swadeshi, writes:—

When I think of the little work that I have done all these months, I cannot help my tears. I wish I could open my heart to show you what is in it. In your first letter you asked me to take up this work in a religious spirit, and I can assure you that I have taken it up as my religion. In my heart I have never been able to separate religion and patriotism. For me both are one..... We profess to be many things, but when we come to self-analysis, we find we are nothing..... We have lost all our capacity of feeling. We do not feel sufficiently the pangs of slavery..... Otherwise how can people be so indifferent, while time is flying so swiftly?

It is not possible for me to share the whole of the beautiful letter with the reader. I have simply quoted as much as I could dare, in order to induce the readers, both men and women, to copy the religious zeal of this sister, who, the reader may be informed, is rendering patriotic service in her own sweet and selfless way.

A Brave Woman.

Whilst I am sharing with the reader my enjoyment of woman's work in the cause of the country, I must not deny myself the pleasure of recounting my experiences of Begam Mahomed Ali. She began, last time we were in Bombay, to assist her husband publicly in his work. She commenced with collections for the Smyrna Fund. She joined us in our arduous and incessant travels in Bihar, Assam, and East and West Bengal. She began to speak at women's gatherings. And I could perceive, that she had gifts of eloquence no less than her brave husband. Her speeches lost nothing in effect for brevity, and I do not know that she could not give lessons to her husband in the art of saying as much as possible in as few words as possible. Let the reader know, that Begam Sahiba was dressed from head to foot in heavy *Khadi*, and a Musalman sister has to wear many more articles of dress than her fortunate Hindu sister. She retained the orthodox veil. It would be a mercy, if some Musalman divine were to find out authority to enable women public workers to discard the Purdah, especially when the veil too has to be of *Khadi*. Any way she bore herself bravely even in the melting climate of Assam.

Her greatest trial and triumph came, when at Waltair her husband was torn away from her. I saw her, as she came out of the room where her husband was detained. She walked along the platform with a steady step. And when I asked her whether she was not happy that her husband was at last arrested, she replied without a tremor that she was, because he was going to gaol for his God and his country. The reader is already familiar with the brave words with which she sped her husband on his journey. We continued our journey to Madras. There was a vast public meeting on the Beach. The audience was totally unfamiliar to her. She attended the meeting, and spoke in her sweet Hindustani in a loud voice without faltering. And as sentence after sentence was rolling out of her lips, I could not help saying to myself that she was the brave wife of a brave husband. I felt proud of her as a companion in our journey. Here is a free rendering of her speech. 'My Hindu and Musalman brothers and sisters, I am glad to be able to tell you, that I am not sorry for my husband's arrest. I have asked him to be happy in his imprisonment, and I have promised to carry on his work to the best of my ability. I hope that both my Hindu and Musalman brothers will ceaselessly work and attain Swaraj. If you want to see Maulanasaheb released early, you should all wear *Khadi*, all my sisters should spin daily for the sake of our religion and our country. In the place of Maulanasaheb, there should be many coming forward to serve Islam and India. I must also ask the Musalman brothers here to contribute as much as they can to the Angora Fund.

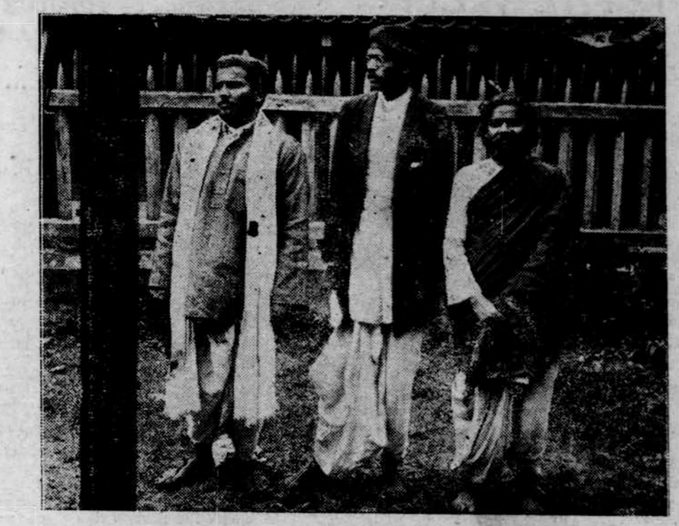
Well Done Nagpur.

The Municipality of Nagpur certainly deserves congratulations for its public service, in that it has taken a referendum on total prohibition. The result is striking. Two thousand three hundred and forty three voters registered their votes. Of these two thousand three hundred and thirty two recorded their votes in favour of total prohibition. Six voted with reservations, and only *five* voted against prohibition. The reader will be pained to find, that of the five voters against prohibition two were graduates. It is possible to look at the revelation in another light, and say that the two graduates had the courage of their conviction to incur popular odium and vote in accordance with their conscience. There is no doubt as to the educative value of such a referendum. I wish, the Secretary of the Congress Committee at whose instance the poll was taken, has given the full strength of the electoral roll. It is to be hoped, that other municipalities would follow the example of Nagpur.

SOME OF THE PRISONERS IN DHARWAR SHOOTING CASE.



Mahomedan accused in the Dharwar Case.



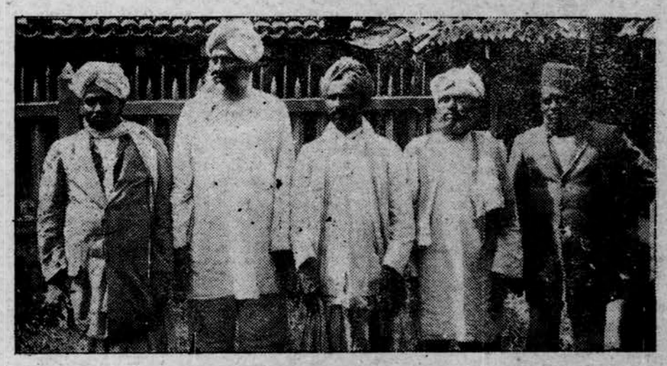
From left to right.—1. Komalapur MadhoraoVolunteer and picket.
2. Mr. Gutal Pleader (Editor of "Rajhansa.")
3. Mr. Kabur, M.A., LL.B., Pleader and Publisher "Karmavir" Newspaper.



From left to right.—1. Mr. Damoder V. Cerve Heralker Banker and Chief Agent.
2. Prof. Dinaker M.A., L.L.B., Editor of "Karmavir."
3. Mr. Murdavedkar B.A., LL.B., Editor of "Karmavir."



From left to right.—1. Mr. Hamamantrao Shrinivasrao Desai, B.A., LL.B., Pleader.
2. Mr. Gopalrao Deshpande, Landlord and Merchant.



Members of the Khilafat Committee.



From left to right.—1. Timrao Joshi; 2. Vamanrao Jather ("Raja Hansa" proprietor.)
3. Annacharya Hoskeri (Editor of "Vijaya".)
4. Mr. Bhise.

RECRUITMENT TO INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Sept. 30.

With reference to the press communique of the 23rd of April last regarding the recruitment to the Indian Civil Service otherwise than by open competitive examination is announced for general information that the qualifying examination for candidates with war service will be held at Bombay, Calcutta, Lucknow and Lahore on the 20th and 21st October 1921. The examination is intended for those candidates only who have already been admitted to the examination by the Civil Service Commissioners, London. The Government of India are merely conducting the examination on behalf of the Commissioners.

POLICE ADMINISTRATION OF U. P.

CONGRATULATED BY SIR H. BUTLER.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 2.

In a resolution on the report of Administration of Police in the United Provinces for 1920, Sir Harcourt Butler congratulated Mr. L. M. Kaye, Inspector-General, and remarks that in view of all the forces at work in the land tending to unrest, lawlessness, and undiscipline it says very much for the work and morale of the force. The volume of crime, and especially of serious crime, was lower than in any of the previous 20 years and the standard of discipline and conduct has, if any thing, risen rather than fallen.

Leaflets containing the presidential address of Mirza Mohamed Rahim at the All-India Shia Conference at Lucknow have been prescribed. (A. P.)

Rani Jageshwar Kaur of Partabgarh has been declared incapable of managing her estate. (A. P.)

Communication between Chuli and Halvad is resumed from the 1st October and booking of all passenger and goods traffic is restored. (A. P.)

2/12th Pioneers have been disbanded. 2/67th Punjabis has arrived in India and has proceeded to Multan.

THE CLERKS' UNION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Will you please, through your usual kindness, publish this letter in the columns of your esteemed Daily? The following is a resolution passed by the National Union of Clerks, London, at their recent Conference:—

"This Conference of the National Union of Clerks and Administrative Workers greets the newly formed Clerks' Unions in various parts of India, recognises the important part which, in a country of illiterate workers, organised clerks have to play in organising other workers in their trades, and promises them every guidance, advice and assistance possible, and instructs the Executive Council to examine the possibility of affiliation of other association of these Indian Unions with this Union."

and the Hon. Secretary of the Workers' Welfare League of India in forwarding it to us hopes that this may be "but the commencing of a link that should become a powerful bond between the workers of Britain and India".

Though our British friends offer us their warm hand of cooperation and assistance, there are practically no Clerks' Unions in India who could grasp that hand with sustaining firmness and confidence. It is, therefore, that I send this resolution to you, that it may encourage clerks in all the principal cities of India to organize themselves into Unions, the absolute necessity of which cannot, in this limited space, be discussed.

That the clerks in India are far behind those of the Western countries, or even the illiterate labourers in India for the matter of that, in their capacity to appreciate the utility of Unions, is beyond doubt. This is one of the most important reasons why the "Clerk can be obtained at any price" in the labour market, "nothing appears too low." This is why the life of a clerk is a continuous drudge, he clerking for the money he can get out of it" and yet his not getting enough of it. He is the Lowest Common Multiple of all the national denominations. Every clerk will readily enough, and to our shame be it said, clerks endorse these statements, but "strangely appear to be the last people in the world to recognise this necessity for combination. Though wage-earners in the dearest sense dependent upon their wages for a living they appear to have laboured under the delusion that conditions which crushed other workers would leave them unharmed." The logic of the grim facts of life will sooner or later drive this notion away, but, would it not be to our advantage to be forewarned and not lose any further ground?

"The slowness of clerks to realise their true position in the economic field must chiefly be ascribed to their intellectual isolation." Let not that false sense of "respectability", the idea of infra dig., or the bunch of "Prospects" held dangling before our eyes keep us back from joining Clerks' Unions.

We, clerks to-day have been forced into a very ignominious position in the labour market. Every clerk owes it as a duty to himself, to his fellow and the coming generation of clerks as also to his country, to combine and work for the betterment of conditions of the clerical life. Let it not be said by the next generation that we were privy or a willing party to the perpetuation of the present state of things. "Individually we are helpless. United we can become the strongest force in this country." For your honour as clerks, typists, stenographers, book-keepers, Head Clerks, join the Clerks' Union and work, or help those that are willing to work, for the uplift of your race and for the removal of your legitimate grievances, of your unfortunate fellow clerks, if not of yourselves.

—Yours, etc.

ANANTH PADMANABH,
Hon. Secretary.

GANDHI JAYANTI AT SURAT.

GRAND KHADI PROCESSION.

(From our own Correspondent.)

SURAT, Sept. 30.

The Khadi procession on the Mahatma's birthday beat all previous records of processions. Nearly ten thousand persons took part in it and its length was more than a mile. The orderly way in which it was moving and the uniform and spotless khadiwar caps on the heads of all the male pedestrians made an imposing scene. All the boys and girls of the municipal primary schools, all the N.C.O. Municipal Councillors, National School teachers and students and the Swaraj-Ashram volunteers arranged themselves in rows of four. The order was not at all disturbed inspite of a heavy shower of rain, which is however interpreted to be a sure sign of the victory of the effort for Swaraj. In the middle were two carts carrying charkas which were employed for the whole of the preceeding week day and night by the students of the Anawil Vidyarthi Asrama which observed a Charkha Saptaha. The procession progressed through all the principal streets of the city where it was heartily cheered. The spectators that had come out for the sight were at the lowest estimate fifty thousand. Old and young, rich and poor, men and women of the city were out for observing the sacred day. The order and discipline and organisation convinced the calumnators of the extent to which the spirit of non-violent N.C.O. teaching has penetrated the masses. Everywhere on the way foreign caps were pouring in the carts specially reserved for the purpose of collecting them and making a bon-fire of them in the evening.

Evening witnessed a huge meeting in the Victoria Gardens and Illuminations consisting precisely of 53 lights at each house, a number significent in fact of Mahatma Gandhi's 53rd birth day. The demonstration has given a healthy stimulus to Charkha movement.

BOMBAY COUNCIL.

FRIDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

SOME INTERPELLATIONS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

POONA, Sept. 30.

The following further questions were replied today.—

HOUSING SCHEMES FOR WORKING CLASSES.

Mr. Kanji Dwarkdas asked: Is it the intention of the Government of Bombay to provide in connection with their housing schemes for the working classes some common rooms and halls and open air recreation grounds for the use of those classes?

The Honourable Sir Chimanlal Setalwad replied: It is proposed to provide open spaces for play-grounds in the immediate neighbourhood of the chawls being constructed as part of the industrial housing scheme But it is not proposed, as part of that scheme, to provide public recreation grounds or the other amenities referred to in the question. The provision of such open spaces as are referred to is primarily a matter for the Municipality.

POLICE ORDERLIES.

Mr. Ibrahim Haji (Bombay City) asked. Will Government be pleased to state the number of orderlies attached to the residential quarters of the Commissioner of Police, Deputy Commissioners of Police, Police Superintendents and Police Inspectors? What is the cost to the Governme for providing the same?

The Honourable Mr. M.H.W. Haywar replied: No fixed number of orderlies have been laid down by Government for the use of the Commissioner or other officers of the police. It has been found absolutely essential, however, for the majority of officers of and above the rank of Inspector to have personnel orderlies for the operation of telephones, conveying of messages and despatch of other urgent work. In all 140 men are so employed and they are detailed for such duties from the sanctioned strengths of the various police stations. They therefore perform these duties in addition to being members of the ordinary sanctioned police station strength. The 140 orderlies above referred to are attached to 1 Commissioner of Police, 4 Deputy Commissioners of Police, 10 Superintendents and 46 Inspectors. Their total annaul cost as policemen is Rs.70,144.

SUSPECTED SMUGGLING.

Mr Ibrahim S Haji (Bombay City) asked: Is Government aware that one Abdul Ghani used to carry on illicit smuggling of cocaine and opium with the assistance of some members of the police force and that two police constables were convicted under the Opium Act. If so, will the Government be pleased to state whether any enquiry was made to trace whether any others amongst the police force aided and abetted the said Abdul Ghani If not, why not?

In September 1920 one Abdul Ghani who is alleged to be the leader of a gang of opium and cocaine smugglers from Rampur State was arrested by the police; also four other men including one police constable, and a large quantity of opium was seized. Sufficient evidence could not be obtained against Abdul Ghani and he was discharged by the Magistrate; the other four were convicted.

Full enquiries were made but there was nothing to cause suspicion against any other members of the police force.

The constable who was convicted, is a native of Rampur and his brother was one of the others arrested; this relationship was doubtless responsible for the constable's lapse.

Only one constable was implicated, not two as stated in the question.

ACQUISITION IN TROMBAY.

Mr. M. A Havelivala (Bombay City) asked: Will Government be pleased to state:—

(a) Whether they propose to acquire the whole of the Island of Trombay admeasuring about 9,000 acres for the Bombay Development Scheme excluding therefrom the lands leased by the Government to Dhonjibhoy Bomanji?

(b) How much land and at what different times have Government acquired for for different purposes at Trombay and is it true that the same has not been applied for such purposes?

The Honourable Sir Chimanlal Setalvad replied: (a) About 8,650 acres of land have been notified for acsuisition in Trombay. When the original notification was published in January 1920 all survey numbers shown in the revenue records as non-agricultural were excluded from the notification.

(b) Enquiries will be made if the member will make his question more precise. The amount of land actually acquired by Government in Trombay up to the present is very small

DISPOSAL OF SURPLUS LAND BY DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT.

Mr. M. A. Havelivala (Bombay City) asked: After the development of lands by the Development Department and after appropriating the lands necessary for Government and public purposes are set apart do the Government propose to sell the remaining lands outright as freehold or is the tenure thereof to be changed to leasehold?

The Honourable Sir Chimanlal Setalvad replied: In the case of land outside Bombay City occupancies will be granted under the Land Revenue Code. As regards land in Bombay City, Government think it unnecessary at resent to lay own any general rule. Practically all the land to be disposed of by the Development Department in Bombay City will be land reclaimed of from the sea.

BRIEFING OF THE PUBLIC PROSECUTOR.

Mr. B.G. Pahalajani (Western Sind)asked (a) Is the Government aware of the issue of the Court of the Judicial Commissioner of Sind of the circular expressly legalising the briefing of the Public Prosecutor by complainants when conducting a case triable by a Court of Sessions?

(b) Has it been done with the previous consultation of the Government?

(c) Is the Government aware that such briefing is opposed to the rulings laid down from time to time by various High Courts as to the duties of a Public Prosecutor?

(d) Will the Public Prosecutor be allowed to draw fees from the Government as well as receive it from the complainant?

The Honourable Sir Chimanlal Setalvad replied: (a) The reference is apparently to circular No. A.-334, dated the 10th March 1921, issued by the Court of the Judicial Commissioner of Sind, a copy of which is laid on the table. Thiss circular does not legalise the briefing of the Public Prosecutor by complainants as such briefing has never been held to be illegal. It merely says that in the opinion of the Judicial Commissioner there is no objection to the Public Prosecutor being also briefed by the the complainant. It further proceeds to remind Public Prosecutors who accept such briefs that their first duty is to the Crown and the Court and that in case of conflict between their duties as Public Prosecutors and as representing the complainant, they must fulfil their duties as Public Prosecutors alone.

(b) No.

(c) Government are of the view that the acceptance of a brief for the complainant by the Public Prosecutor may conflict with his duties as Public Prosecutor as conceived by various High Courts and is therefore undesirable. Government are framing a rule to the effect that a Public Prosecutor while conducting a prosecution should not hold a brief for any one interested in the case.

(d) After the passing of the rule referred to in answer (c) such contingency will not arise.

CONDUCT OF POLICE AT KARACHI.

Mr. G.H. Kassim (Karachi City) asked: (a) Has the attention of Government been drawn to an editorial in the Sind Observer of 16th April last regarding the conduct of police at Karachi on 13th April 1921 in dispersing crowds by belabouring them with sticks and the butt ends of their guns?

(b) Will Government be pleased to state what action, if any, they have taken in the matter?

(c) Has the attention of Government been drawn to the letter of Mr. Murlidhar, President, Shikaarpur Municipality, published in the Sind Observer of 29th April 1921, in which he stated that he saw the police throwing stones at the people on the road and when he requested the Deputy Superintendent, Mr. Naraindas, to stop the police from throwing stones the De Puty Superintendent told him, "Who are you? Clear out or I shall arrest you." Will Government be pleased to state what action has been taken in the matter? If no action has been taken or is not proposed to be taken will Government be pleased to state the reason?

The Honourable Mr. M.H.W. Hayward replied: The editorial referred to and the report of the District Magistrate are placed on the table.

It will be observed that the summary of the editorial contained in the question does not fairly represent its general purport which paid a tribute to the restraint and patience of the Police. No action is called for on the part of the Government.

The report of the District Magistrote is placed on the table. It shows that there is no ground for any action by Government.

In continuation of his qutstion regarding the oppression of Dock Labourers, Mr. Kanji Dwarkdas put the following supplementary questions in the forenoon session of the Bombay Legislative Council today.

(a) What inquiries have the Government made to pistify their statement that "there is no foundation for the suggestion that labourers generally are openly beaten and abused by their supervisors"

(b) Do the Government set their seal of approval on such "unparliamentary language"?

(c) Do the Government realize that the labourer so lightly spoken of in the reply of the Government, are, as good gentlemen as any of us?

(d) Will the Hon'ble member give a few samples of these "unparliamentary expressions"?

The committee appointed by the Legislative Council in its forenoon session today to draft an address of welcome to be presented to the Prince of Wales consists of the following gentlemen. (1) The president(2) The vice president (3) The Hon'ble Mr. Hayward (4) The Hon'ble Mr. Paranjpye (5) Mr. Chunilal Gandhi (6) Mr. Philjani(7 Rao Bahadur Chitale 8) Rao Bahadur Kale (9)Rao Bahadur Sathe (10) Cowasjee Jehangir (11) Mr. Haji (12) Dumasia (13) Dr. Fernandes (14 Dewan Bahadur Godbole (15) Mr. Pawar (16) Mr. Bole (17 Mr. Halkatti and (18) Mr. Kambli.

SEPARATIONS OF FUNCTIONS.

APPOINTMENT TO NON-BRAHMINS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

POONA, Oct. 1.

When the Council met to-day at 2 p.m., Mr. Vichares resolution that this Council recommends to Government that within a period of not more than ten years not less than half the higher and four-fifths of the lower appointments in each grade of the service and so far as possible in each office shall be filled by members of communities other than the Brahmin community, preference being given to the duly qualified candidates of the Maratha and the Depressed classes, when such are available was taken up discussion.

RESOLUTION INCONSISTENT.

Dr. Batliwala opposed the Resolution as it was inconsistent with itself. For instance, the Parsis were left out by the latter clause of the Resolution. He of course did not want favouritism to be shown to any community at all. Merit and efficiency should be the tests and not the castes or communities. The resolution, as worded at present, was absurd and could not be tolerated by any civilized councils. If the House accepted it, it would soon be coming to grief. Of course the Depressed classes should be given encouragement but the House must not commit itself to such policy of favouritism.

MISCHIEVOUS AND DISASTROUS.

Mr. Gandhi, sympathising with the mover of the Resolution, was, however, unable to support it as it was unreasonable to the utmost. The principle underlying it was mischievous and disastrous that was not the true remedy of removing the bitterness between the Brahmins and the non-Brahmins Rao Bahadur Chitale referred to a similar resolution moved in the March session and in view of the assurance given then by Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoolah, he failed to understand the reason of moving such a resolution again. The Resolution, continued the Rao Bahadur, asked the Government to non-cooperate with the Brahmins, The speaker said that he did advocate the policy of encouragement in the case of Depressed classes but he could not see as to how the Brahmins, who were at present on the brains of other communities and some officials, deserve to be entirely excluded from the Government service. Government certainly were not favouring the Brahmin community, to which he had to belong. Recent appointment to the posts of Assistant Engineers and Sub-Judges clearly showed that Brahmins were the last to get the chance. In conclusion, he said that he opposed the Resolution as it was also impracticable.

AN AMENDMENT.

The resolution was here amended by Mr. Bole so as to include parsis and other non-Brahmin Indian communities to be given concession to. Mr. Bole, in supporting the amended resolution, criticised the Educational Department for not accepting Marathas. Mr. Kambli also reiterated the same argument and strongly supported the Resolution. Another non-Brahmin member, while supporting the resolution, remarked that the expression "Brahmins on the brain" was used by the "Bombay Chronicle."

GOVERNMENT REPLY.

Hon. Mr. Lawrence, rising to explain the Government attitude on the proposed Resolution, told the House that in Sindh and Gujerat at least non-Brahmins had absolutely no reason to complain as they were given ample appointments. Regarding the Deccan the Honourable member suggested that non-Brahmins should form themselves into Central Associations and the latter should recommend educated and efficient youths of the non-Bramin communities for Government posts. They should also make representation to the Government in connection with the carrying out of their recommendations. That was said Mr. Lawrence, the right way for non-Brahmins to get their objects fulfilled. He also added that if Government appointed Brahmins in the Educational Department, they had appointed non-Brahmins in the Police Department. He asked the mover and amender to withraw their motions, whereupon Messrs. Vichare and Bole withdrew their resolutions.

A LONG-STANDING QUESTION.

After lunch, the Council took up Rao Bahadur Chitale's Resolution recommending that the Executive and Judical functions be separated from 1st of January 1923, (a) investing subordinte judges with magisterial powers wherever possible, (b) by the appointment of resident Magistrates, (c) by taking such other steps as may be necessary and desirable for effecting the separation.

In moving his Resolution Mr. Chitale said that the question of separation between Judicial and Executive functions was of sixty years' standing. It was first brought to the notice of Government in 1860. Further, Sir Charles Elliot, when he was the Lieutenant-Government of Bengal had advocated that very reform. During the course of the last sixty years the Government had four opportunities for carrying this reform into effect but as was evident in an answer given the previousday the reform was yet under the consideration of Government. Further, in support of his resolution, the mover quoted some eminent English legal authorities who had stood up for this reform long since. Similiarly, continued the speaker, the Legislative Assembly had accepted that very principle in the last week's session and the mover therefore urged the Government to accept his Resolution. The Bombay Presidency had the fame of having a saner Government and it will be in consonance with the spirit of the new reforms if the Government accepted the present Resolution.

Rao Bahadur Kale, surporting the Resolution, dwelt on the advantages that would be derived by passing the whole of Rao Bahadur chitale's Resolution.

AN AMENDMENT AND THE RULING.

When Mr. Crerar opposed the resolution, Mr. Pahilajani intervening, asked whether Mr. Crerar was aware of an amendment to Mr. Chitale's Resolution moved by himself. the President remarked that the amendment of Mr. Pahaljani, being by itself a substantive resolution, was out of order. Mr. Pahaljani argued that his amendment was printed and placed on the agenda. The President told him that in spite of its being placed on the agenda it can be ruled out as not in order.

Mr. Pahaljani's amendment which was ruled out by the Chair was as follows: in clauses (b) add it is and the following words "who with respect to their appointments and promotions shall like the subordinate judges be subject to the Supervision of the Sessions Judge and the High Court."

MR. PETIT'S AMENDMENT.

Mr. Petit, at this stage, moved another amendment to Rao Bahadur Chitales Resolution and the latter having withdrawn his resolution in favour of Mr. Petit's amendment, debate was taken up on the amendment. Which was discussed as a substantive resolution Mr. Petits his amendment ran as follows.—

1. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that a committee consisting of officials and non-officials and presided over by a Judge of the High Court of Bombay be appointed to formulated definite proposals for the separation of the Executive and Judicial functions by the 31st March 1922.

Dr. Dadachanji supported Mr. Petit. Mr. Hawelivala strongly urged the House to accept Mr. Petit's Resolution. At least, he hoped, that he Indian members of the House would accept the Resolution. Mr. Gupta explicitly explained as to what the resolution meant and said that the technical difficulties placed forth by Mr. Crerar were quite beyond the point. Mr. Pahaljani, supporting Mr. Petit, said that the Government of Bombay as far as could be ascertained did not show themselves opposed to the acceptance of the principle. The principle had been already accepted by the Upper House and if then the Bombay Government hesitated to accept the Resolution they would give ample ground for the public to doubt their promises.

GOVERNMENT WANTS TIME.

The Hon'ble Mr. Hayward, in a lengthy speech, explained to the House the general policy followed by the Government in that important matter. He assured the House that Sir Chimanlal and himself were greatly interested in the reform and he requested the House to give them more time so that the Government would closely consider the matter and declare their definite policy. He further added that in case the matter was hastened through the Council an annual expenditure of about twelve lakhs would have to be incurred owing to duplication of Judicial and Executive posts. In view of this assurance, the Home Member asked Mr. Petit to withdraw his Resolution. But Mr. Petit declined to withdraw. The President, having put it to vote, it seemed that the Resolution was carried. The Home Member, having pressed for a division, it was declared that thirty-six voted for the resolution and the same number against it. but the President gave his casting vote against the Resolution and eventually Mr. Petit's Resolution was declared lost.

FOOTBALL LEAGUE.

LATEST RESULTS.

(REUTER'S CRICKET SPECIAL.)

LONDON, Oct. 1.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., Oct. 3.

The following are the results of to-day's Association Football matches:—

FIRST DIVISION.

Arsenal 1, Everton 0.
Aston Villa 2, Tottenham 1.
Birmingham 1, Sunderland 0.
Blackburn 3, Manchester City 1.
Bradford City 0, Burnley 4.
Huddersfield 3, Bolton 0.
Liverpool 1, Chelsea 1.
Manchester United 1, Preston 1.
Middlesborough 0, Cardiff 0.
Newcastle 2, Sheffield United 1.
Oldham 1, West Bromwich 0.

SECOND DIVISION.

Blackpool 0, Hull 1.
Bristol City 1, Leicester 1.
Bury 1, Barnsley 2.
Clapton Orient 4, Leeds 2.
Fulham 4, Notts County 0.
Notts Forest 3, Derby 0.
Port Vale 0, Stoke 1.
Rotherham 2, Bradford 0.
Sheffield Wed. 1, Crystal Palace 0.
South Wales 1, West Ham 0.
Wolverhampton 1, Coventry 0.

THIRD DIVISION—NORTHERN.

Ashington 1, Durham 0.
Chesterfield 0, Accrington 1.
Crewe 2, Barrow 1.
Grimsby 1, Wivan 1.
Halifax 0, Tranmere 2.
Lincoln 1, Wrexham 0.
Nelson 1, Darlington 1.
Southport 2, Rochdale 1.
Stockport 1, Hartlepools 0.
Walsall 2, Stalybridge 2.

THIRD DIVISION—SOUTHERN.

Brighton 0, Southampton 1.
Charlton 1, Brentford 1.
Merthyr 2, Gillingham 0.
Newport 1, Norwich 0.
Northampton 2, Bristol Rovers 2.
Plymouth 2, Luton 0.
Portsmouth 2, Milwall 2.
Queen's Park Rangers 1, Reading 1.
Southend 0, Exeter 1.
Swinon 1, Swansea 0.
Watford 3, Aberdare 0.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE.

Aberden 1, Hibernians 2.
Airdrieonians 0, Dundee 2.
Clydebank 1, Hamilton 1.
Hearts 4, Falkirk 1.
Kilmarnock 2, Ayr 2.
Morton 1, Third Lanark 1.
Motherwell 2, Clyde 0.
Partick Thistle 2, Raith 1.
Queen's Park 3, Dumbarton 2.
St. Mirren 2, Albion Rovers 1.

AERO CLUB SPEED RACE.

WON BY A FRENCHMAN

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Oct. 1.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Oct. 3.

Etampes.—The speed race organised by the Aero Club for the Deutsche de la Meur Cup which replaces the Gordon Bennett Cup which Sadi Lecointe won outright for France last year, has been won by a Frenchman, Kirsch, on a Nieuport Delage monoplane. He covered three hundred kilometres in sixty-four minutes, thirty-nine and one-fifth seconds. The only other competitor to the finish was a Frenchman, Lasne, who took sixty-nine minutes, fifty-five seconds. Herbert James (England), Brackpara (Italy) and Lecointe (France) were other contestants.

Lecointe in a three hundred horse-power Nieuport monoplane broke his propellor in mid-air and landed after covering fifty kilometres He was injured and taken to hospital. Brackpara in a seven hundred horse-power Fiat monoplane made forced landing owing to engine trouble after covering one hundred and fifty kilometres. He was not hurt.

James in a four hundred and fifty horse-power Bamel machine abandoned the contest owing to his motor breaking down after he had gone one hundred kilometres.

Correspondence Summarised.

THE PARSI ADDRESS—Mr. M. M Madan, while condemning the arbitrary step of Sir J. Jijibhoy and the Parsi Panchayat in proposing to give a welcome to the Prince without the consent of the Parsi community, appeals to Parsis to join the counter-movement, started by Mr. **Bharucha, in large numbers.**

ALI BROTHERS' ARREST—B. V. thinks that the present prosecution of the Khilafat leaders is a diplomatic step taken by the Viceroy in order to give the Prince an opportunity of announcing their release and some justification for his visit.

LEAGUE'S LIBERTY—P. M. B. advises the Government not to fritter away their energies in encouraging its underlings to start anti-Non-Cooperation leagues, but to concentrate their attention in giving the best remedy for the present ills.

THE PRINCE AND PARSIS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—When a journal of standing allows publicity to letters expressing one set of views and refuses the use of its columns to those who happen to hold the opposite ideas, it apparently contravenes the high ethics of journalism. I must say that your esteemed paper has never adopted that short-sighted policy for one always finds views diametrically opposite to each other getting publicity through the courtesy of your columns. This speaks very highly of the policy of impartiality and straightforwardness with which your journal is conducted and, therefore, it deserves the highest encomiums of all who love fair-play.

In the issue of the 26th instant the "Times of India" published a letter under the signature of "C. M. C." which has not only overleapt all bounds of decency but which is, to say the least, almost a libellous and a defamatory attack on a worthy person—viz. Prof. P. A. Wadia. I am sending you the cutting of this letter from the said issue of the "Times" for your information.

In connection with this letter I wrote the accompanying letter which the said journal could not see its way to publish. I have, therefore, to seek the courtesy of your columns for the publication of both "C. M. C.'s" and my letter so that your readers may judge how far the Times forget itself by adopting such an objectionable attitude.—Yours, etc.

PHEROZE JEEJIBHOY MISTRI.

361, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
26th September, 1921.

LETTER NOT PUBLISHED BY "THE TIMES."

To the Editor of "The Times of India."

Sir,—Mr. C. M. C. claims it to be a great surprise that Prof. P. A. Wadia should boldly come forward to lay his humble views before the Parsee public in the matter of giving a separate address to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales on his forthcoming visit to this country and in his effusive epistle published in your to-day's issue, has applied adjectives to the poor Professor which does little credit to an educated and enlightened gentleman of the type of Mr. C.M.C. Perhaps Mr. C. M. C. is unaware that it is a matter of equal great surprise to many who happen to know "C. M. C.," the "C. M. C." of good old days, full of vigour and virility, as to how a sudden change has come over his political views, and what has turned this fearless and ferocious gentleman into a meek lamb. Two years back, in the Rooms of the Presidency Association, it is alleged that "C. M. C." used to fight tooth and nail if anybody wanted to tamper with the virulent language in which he used to put his views denouncing Government's policy. Was he then "howling with the wolves?" But he is now a completely changed man, and his views may be in complete accord with his present policy. But that is neither here nor there. So one would like to come to the point.

Mr. C. M. C. says that the noble Prince comes not as a visitor to India, but as a guest, whose guest? Surley, not the country's for it is preposterous to think that the country in its present plight of deep mourning could be in a position to invite him. If, in spite of the warnings from the whole country, the Government chooses to invite. The Prince, then obviously it is the duty of the Government alone to welcome the Honoured Guest, and if the Parsees, as a part of the Indian Nation, to keep their friendly relations with other communities, with whom they have thrown in their lot, are advised to keep themselves aloof from the movement of according a separate address to the Prince, why should there be such vile vituperation? Every one is welcome to his own views. One did not knew upto now that the white Caphas the same effect even on our worthy C. M. C. that a red rag produces on the proverbial bull. I am not taking up cudgels on behalf of Prof. Wadia as he is competent enough to settle accounts with his worthy antagonist. But I would certainly like to know why such red heat should be introduced in a controversy of this nature. Many are in a position to fling invectives—nay, perhaps more, for the matter of that—at Mr. C. M. C. as he has done in the case of Prof. Wadia, but how is that going to mend matters?

Mr. C. M. C. refers to the paid and unpaid emissaries of Mahatma Gandhi. It is not known on what authority he bases his statement. Will he, therefore, oblige your readers by enlightening them further in the matter by giving out names of those that are in the pay of Mahatmaji, for this movement? How would C. M. C. like to be told that some of his ilk are Government's emissaries paid or unpaid! But surely that is no argument! Casting allegations against Mahatmaji does not tarnish his fair name. It is a patent fact that Mahatma Gandhi is nothing if he is not sincere. The sincerity of this august personage has been acknowledged on all hands from the Secretary of the State for India, the Vice roy, the Governors, the Home Member here, (which, by-the-way, is an anomaly of course, a Home Member "made in England" sounds rather ridiculous!) downwards, and to try to make insinuations against the integrity of such a personage is, to say the least, to lack in good taste and decorum.

There is another point of vital interest relating to this matter as far as the Parsees are concerned. Many Parsis who are of opinion in favour of giving the address still question the right of the Trustees to vote for such an address in the name of the community without first caring to know the views of the community as a whole in the matter and thus carrying things in a high-handed manner. To this, we find no reference in our C. M. C.'s letter, as if that was worth nothing.

Mr. C. M. C.'s letter is a tirade against non-co-operation and evidently he seems to be suffering from the present day malady "Ghadiphobia," and the sooner he tries to get himself cured of that the better for him and all concerned.—Yours, etc.,

PHEROZE J. MISTRI.

H. H. Lord Sinha is expected to arrive at Simla on the 5th instant and will probably stay for nearly three weeks.

Exchange bank telegraphic transfers one shilling five and three eighth pence and demand bills one shilling five and thirteen thirty-two pence.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

WEDNESDAY, October 5.

Mails for Mombasa, Zanzibar L. Marquis and S. Africa per s.s. Karapara close at a.m.

THURSDAY, October 6.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

SATURDAY, October 8.

The s.s. Morea with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

Poona Races Eight Extra Meeting.

G. I. P. TRAINS TO AND FROM BOMBAY.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departures of the principal mail and express trains at and from Victoria Terminus station daily. Standard Time is given in all cases:—

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail	17 0	12 30
Calcutt Mail (via Jubbulpore)	13 15	21 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	7 20	18 30
Madras Mail	3 40	21 15
Poona Mail	11 30	14 45
Inter. & 3rd Poona Express	12 5	14 16
Poona Express	19 40	7 55
Delhi & Lucknow Express	9 0	22 0

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departures of the principal mail and express trains at and from Colaba station daily, with effect from October 1st, 1921, Standard Time is given in all cases:—

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Bombay-Peshgwar Mail	14 0	15 0
Gujarat Mail	11 19	20 20
Kathiawar Express	7 45	20 45
Fast Passenger	21 30	7 5

CONGRESS VIGILANCE COMMITTEE

All the Captains and officers of E. F. and G wards are requested to attend the meeting to be held at Mr. Sawant's office at Sat Rasta to-day at 10 p.m. (S. T.).

ARCHITECTURAL STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION

The 5th General meeting of the Association will be held at the Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay on Thursday the 6th October, at 6-30 p.m., when an exhibition of the designs submitted for the last two competitions will be held.

VILE PARLE CONGRESS COMMITTEE

SPINNING COMPETITION

A competition in Spinning will be held on Sunday, the 9th October 1921 at Mr. Chhagan-lal Moni's Bungalow at 8 a.m., (S. T.) (for males and at 1 p.m., (S. T.) for ladies and girls. Competitors shall bring their own spinning wheels. One hour shall be allowed to ladies and one and a half hour to males. Prizes will be distributed according to the quality and quantity of the yarn spun.

Those desirous of taking part in the competition should apply to the Secretaries before 5th October 1921.

POONA RACES.

8TH EXTRA MEETING.

HANDICAPS

POONA, Sept. 3.

(To be run on Wednesday, Oct. 5.)

THE CURZON PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Liberty 9-4, Belvedere 9-3, Camberley 9-0, Baronvale 8-13, Quite Dark 8-13, Viola 8-12, Crushed Glass 8-11, Charcoal 8-1 plus 1-0, Divide 8-10, Paragua 8-8, Cheechako 8-8, Trostan 8-4, D. N. P. 8-2, Murmansk 8-2, Mist 8-2, Fussy 8-0, Lover True 7-13, Belle Syme 7-12, Double Win 7-11, Lady Cleopatra 7-11, Dialect 7-9, Catchup 7-8, Pharpar 7-8, Marmion 7-6.

THE SALISBURY PLATE. Division I.—Distance 1 mile.

Millmount 9-10, Bluster 9-4, Chauntress 9-0, Zea 8-13, Lemon 8-12, Eccleston 8-12, Reciprocity 8-10, Cracknel 8-9, Some Scribe 8-5, Gentle Saxon 8-4, Oregon Pine 8-3, Ila's Fancy 8-2, Box O' Tricks 8-1, Roi Grison 8-0, Lady Ard 8-0, Warburton 7-13, Gavrelle 7-12, King's Own 7-11, Another Night 7-9, Lord Jim 7-7, Magical Mike 7-5, Deslin 7-5, Miss Glad Eyes 7-2, Leicester Square 7-2, Vlinger 6-12.

THE SALISBURY PLATE. Division II.—Distance 1 mile.

Anthracite 9-6, Belle Voyageuse II 9-2, Gold Reef 9-0, Penny Pie 8-13, Nerissa 8-12, Much Married 8-12, Glass Rock 8-11, Walhachin 8-9, Cahir Lass 8-9, Claim A 8-8, Ragazzo 8-4, The Lark 8-3, Mirabelle 8-1, The Omalley 8-0, Way of an Eagle 7-12, Sance 7-11, Birthday Clothes 7-10, She She 7-10, Forrard Away 7-9, Lomo 7-7, Limehouse Lights 7-5, Elphene 7-3, Moreen 7-2, Hibernia 7-0, Easter Holiday 7-0.

THE EBOR HANDICAP.—Distance 2½ miles.

Our Stephen 9-9, Silver Saint 9-1, Bridgend 8-11, Plaxtol 8-7, Mademoiselle Foch 8-3, Thunder 8-0, Millmount 7-2, Mametz 7-2, Fleurbaix 7-1, Dori 7-1, Flotelle 6-12, Birthday Clothes 6-10, Whit Monday 6-8.

THE HOPEFUL PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Karikata 9-0, Waabil 8-12, Khaboor 8-11, Portcullis 8-11, Anxious 8-6, Rose Hill 8-6, Hakum 8-5, Nevermind 8-5, Brindisi 8-4, Huntsman 8-3, Kitchener 8-2, Gold King 8-0, Vershan 7-13, Lamington 7-13, Shuns 7-12, Peninsula 7-11, Arvil 7-10, Tiger 7-9, Triumph 7-7, Peshwa 7-0.

CRICKET IN MADRAS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Oct. 2.

The cricket season of the Madras Cricket Club opened yesterday at Chepauk against the South Indian Athletic Association. The Association scored 199, Balguruvappa, having 41. M. C. Club compiled 20 for 7 wickets, R. Cunnings taking 61.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT IN MYSORE MINES

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

OORGAM, Oct 3.

A serious accident took place yesterday afternoon in the Edgar Shaft Mysore Mines in which three men were killed on the spot, and 20 injured who have been taken to the hospital. Inquest proceedings were not quite clear as to whether casualties were the result of rock burst or drilling into a blasting hole.

A party of six Japanese merchants who are touring in India on behalf of the Commercial Musium to find out possible sources of developing Japanese trade with India is now in Madras.—(A. P.)

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NOTICE.

All complaints from subscribers regarding late delivery or non-delivery, etc., etc., of the paper should be brought to the notice of the
PUBLICATION SUPERVISOR
"The "Bombay Chronicle."

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Tuesday, October 4, 1921.

THE OPPORTUNITY.

The country has, after some weary and anxious months of waiting, realised that Lord Reading has so far failed to fulfil the expectations raised about him. His Excellency has surrendered himself to Simla and to the Provincial satraps. The prosecution of the Ali brothers is a measure of the extent of this surrender. The speech, which his Excellency delivered in reply to the deputation of the Punjab Mahomedan Association, on Saturday, is not calculated to make the country revise its verdict, though we are glad to note that it is not lacking in some evidence, however meagre, to show that Lord Reading can yet undo his failure if he *will* but resolutely make up his mind to rise above the influences that surround him, appraise at their proper worth the counsels of his provincial satraps —some of whom seem to have exaggerated notions of their personal responsibilities, under the "Reform Scheme," for the maintenance of "Law and Order,"—and, above all, subordinate all false considerations of prestige to the imperative demands of justice. The evidence, however, is contained more in the manner than in the matter of his Excellency's speech which is marked by the usual assertions of platitudinous sympathy combined with the failure to grasp the realities of the situation and devise the proper remedies.

Lord Reading prefaced his speech with the familiar unthinking condemnation of the Non-Co-operation movement as "a movement which seeks to paralyse authority and can only lead to disorder and bloodshed, as experience has already shown, notwithstanding the exhortations to avoid it." The Non-Co-operation movement does not seek to paralyse any authority except that which is not amenable to the will of the people and ultimately based on their consent. And it has not led and will not lead to disorder and bloodshed. The violence that has taken place, in some places, hitherto, having been the result of other known and ascertainable causes. This fact was never more strikingly demonstrated than by the disciplined response which the people have given to the policy of senseless provocation manifested in the prosecution of their leaders. No event has moved them so profoundly since the days of the Punjab nightmare as the arrest of their respected leaders, but a disciplined people have successfully withstood the shock and loyally adhered to non-violence. Lord Reading has failed to acknowledge this fact for reasons best known to himself as he has not also fully grasped the grounds of the Muslim demand in regard to Turkey and the Khilafat. His Excellency was profusely sympathetic in *words*, but gave no hint as to what he has *done* and is going to *do* to make the Government of Mr. Lloyd George secure a just and lasting settlement of the Turkish question in harmony with the religious requirements of Islam. His Excellency referred to "the vast importance of the change in the attitude of the British Government towards Turkey" which "cannot be exaggerated and certainly ought not to be forgotten by the Moslem Community in India and elsewhere." The reference to the "change" is important as an admission of the past blundering and hostile policy of the British Government towards Turkey. The "change" itself, however, is not visible. Nor was Lord Reading successful in carrying conviction to the outside world as to the strict neutrality of the British Government in the Greco-Turkish war. We have shown in the past, on the evidence supplied by English newspapers and yet officially unrefuted, the true character of this neutrality. Mr. Chotani, who recently returned from Europe, has told us how the hostile attitude of the British Government towards Turkey is the main obstacle to a satisfactory solution of the question. Mr. Horniman's letter which we publish elsewhere throws fresh and lurid light on the subject. It is the knowledge of this attitude of British Government, also indicated by their action in regard to Mesopotamia, Palestine and Arabia, which has kept the wounds in the hearts of Muslims fresh. And a policy of repressing Muslim agitation, while the wounds remain unhealed and the cause of agitation unremoved, is as certain to be disastrous as it is foolish in the extreme. It is the tragedy of Lord Reading's failure so far that he has not grasped this all-important fact. His Excellency declared that "no greater mistake was ever made and no greater injustice ever done than to assert that these (the Karachi) prosecutions are intended as an attack upon the religion of Islam." We readily believe that Lord Reading's Government did not intend these prosecutions as an attack upon Islam. In deciding upon the prosecution, they, however, were influenced by narrow disciplinary point of view and failed to realise that the matter should, in view of the iniquitous Treaty of Sevres and the consequent sorrows of Muslims, and particularly the place occupied in the movement by the arrested leaders, have been regarded as a matter of high policy, the only criterion of the correctness or otherwise of the step being what the Muslims thought of it and what effect it was certain to have on their minds. What is an attack on any religion is a question that can only be answered by the followers of that religion. That Muslims regard the prosecutions as an attack on religion is evident to any one who has followed the course of events since the arrests were made. And in this matter, from the point of view of high policy, the Muslims, having regarded the prosecutions as an attack on their religion, it is the task of statesmanship to retrieve the blunder by withdrawing the prosecutions. When the resolution for which the leaders are being tried at Karachi has been and is being openly passed at hundreds of meeting all over the country, to go on with the prosecutions without taking legal action against every one of the thousands, who have publicly reaffirmed the resolution, will be neither justice nor fair-dealing, apart from the fact that it will be a deadly blow to the "prestige" of Government or to what little is left of it. We are not speaking from the strictly "legal" point of view with which we are not at present concerned, but from the point of view of high policy the aim of which should be to bring about a reconciliation with Islam which we regard as the greatest problem of the British Empire at the moment.

Lord Reading said:

"I seek peace among you all. I want help from you, from those who think with you and from those who are even against you, and whose views may conflict with those of Government. I seek assistance from all who desire India's welfare and, in particular, from all who wish to proceed along the path leading to complete self-Government in India. Instead of dividing the forces of Indians let them join with us the few British in this country, and above all let Hindu and Mussalman unite for India's good. Let all advocate a policy of reform as persistently as they may wish. But let them join together with us whatever may be their political or religious views to work for the redress of grievances and the development of greater happiness and for that which after all must be and is the aim of the British and the Indians together of all political and religious views, the attainment of that great place in the Councils of the Empire and the world that stands so clearly marked out for India in the future."

These are fine and courageous words. What, however, will make the appeal effective will be action suited to the spirit of the words on the part of Lord Reading himself. Our fellow-countrymen, Hindus as well as Muslims, seek peace because it is their interests which really suffer most. But the peace must be genuine and must be secured on honourable terms. As the deputation told the Viceroy "there will be no peace in the Muslim world unless the question of the future of the Turkish Empire is solved to the complete satisfaction of His Majesty's Muslim subjects." There will be no peace in India until a Swarajya is established which alone can undo the Punjab wrong. Both questions are not impossible of settlement. There is a way if Lord Reading has the authentic spark of statesmanship in him to recognise it. It is the way of negotiation on the Irish model. Two essential conditions must be fulfilled before negotiations can begin. The Karachi prosecutions must be withdrawn and all political prisoners released and the Government of India Act, like the Irish Home Rule Act, should be regarded as a dead letter. Then the conference, we have no doubt, will be able not only to adjust the Indian demand for Swaraj to the need of British connection but, having regard to the hopeful turn of events in Anatolia, formulate a scheme of Turkish settlement that no Allied statesmen dare reject. Will Lord Reading rise to the height of his opportunity? The path of prestige leads but to—disaster.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

There are few sadder chapters in the history of Indian finance than that relating to borrowing. Ever since the British obtained a political footing in this country, the financial administration has been so thoroughly and systematically misconducted that almost every year we have found an increase in the total burden of debt imposed upon India on account of its connection with Britain. No one seems to have considered, in the century and more of British rule in this country, a comprehensive scheme for the avoidance and reduction and repayment of public debt. No one seeems to have considered even the possibility of a scientific programme of borrowing. To-day, after all the professions of a modernised and humanised Government, we find the Financial Department declare, while reviewing recommendations of the two Committees appointed to consider a scheme for the re-habilitation of Securities of the Government of India, that "the Government of India are not yet in a position to state the precise action that they propose to take in the light of the recommendations of these "two Committees". The assurance that these recommendations will be considered carefully as soon as the future liabilities in the matter of new capital expenditure have been determined is only a fresh insult added to the original injury, inasmuch as it is futile to expect, with all the machinery of reconstruction yet non-existent or undeveloped, that the Government will be able to bring out any scheme for capital expenditure for a reasonable period, in the near future.

However, because the Government of India admit their inability to consider and pronounce upon the reports of their Securities Committees, that is no reason why the public should not consider what threatens to be a most acute problem of financial administration of this country. With every Provincial Government anxious to tap its local or central market for projects however chimerical—the Back Bay scheme for instance—with the Government of India unable to arrest the torrent of new demands for increased salaries in every department and still uncertain about the possible size and outlay on the Army to be maintained in India, it is almost impossible to say how the credit of the Government of India is to be maintained. It is easy for the Finance Minister every year to demand a new loan. It is easy for the money market to respond to this demand, particularly as every year the rate of interest has been growing and more and more extravagant facilities afforded to the investor. But what is not easy is to prevent a decline in the values of the older securities. Every time that a new issue is put on the market the older ones, in the absence of any decent scheme for conversion, tend to decline. The Calcuttta Committee make a suggestion which will only postpone the evil day, if it does even that much. The Bombay Committee's report is better and more comprehensive inasmuch as it outlines a reasonable scheme for the redemption of the depreciated securities. Stated briefly, it amounts to this that Government should publicly announce that they would pay off the 3 and 3½ per cent. loan between the 45th and 50th year from now and that they should undertake to purchase by public tender and to cancel each year 2 per cent of the amount of such securities outstanding at the beginning of the year, such purchases to be effected during the course of the loan operation of the year". But this course is open to some fundamental objections. The Committee seem to have assumed, as indeed is clear from para 22 of their report, that the Government of India would remain in a chronic state of deficit for a good many years to come. At the same time the Committee would not impose additional taxation to provide a better reserve against the depreciated securities. We cannot agree that it is in the best interest of the country not to recognise this important fact that if our public obligations must, in morality as well as in law be met, they should demand radical action involving taxation for the repayment. It might even be urged that these obligations, being incurred without the consent of the people of this country, and seldom for their real benefit, should be declared to be null and void. But the commercial conscience of the community will not be persuaded into such an immediate repudiation of public indebtedness, apart altogether from the fact that by such a repudiation the majority of the sufferers will be Indians. Repudiation cannot be adopted as a national policy unless it is wholesale and universal whether described nakedly as repudiatison or disguised under the camouflage of a heavy capital levy.

Granting then that repudiation is not yet practical politics, we would so far accept the recommendations of the Bombay Committee as to ee the 3 and 3½ paper, along with the other debts of the Government of ndia, being made even ually and definitely repayable after a certain period. Fifty years is neither too long nor too short. But to accomplish the repayment we would not rely merely upon loan operations of any given year. There is a very considerable room for retrenchment in the ever-growing establishments of our country. In any case Government will be well advised not to shelve these reports; not to postpone consideration and action on this very important problem domestic economy; and their le islative as well as financial advisers would do well immediately to take in hand schemes for the eventual repayment and progressive reduction of the heavy and not always profitable indebtedness of this country.

Notes of the Day.

Thoughts for the Day.

The (Seditious Meetings) Bill is a dangerous one, and the only satisfactory way to improve it, is to drop it. But more than the Bill itself is, to my mind, the policy that lies behind the Bill. I consider this policy to be in the highest degree unwise. It will fail in India as surely as it has failed everywhere else in the world. It will plant in the minds of the people harsh memories which even time may not soften. —Mr. G. K. Gokhale on the Seditious Meetings Bill, 1907.

The refusal of the sufferers in the recent disturbances to appear before Mr. Weston to give evidence is a significant illustration of the change that is coming over Bengal. The Government propose to meet this change by a policy of repression. They (people of Bengal) will not be thus put down by force. The Government will have on their hands a tremendous problem, for there are thirty-three millions of Bengalees and the unwisdom and the danger of driving discontent underground amidst such a population will then be obvious.—Ibid, referring to the then proposed Conspiracy Bill.

Towards Settlement.

Mr. De Valera has accepted the Premier's invitation to a conference in London and one can very well believe the statement that the people of both Ireland and Great Britain have greeted the report with a sigh of relief. It cannot be said that Mr. De Valera and his compatriots have yielded any ground so far to the Lolyd Georgian Cabinet. The wordy warfare conducted so long has done one material good at least. As Mr. De Valera remarks the respective positions of both the parties have now been made clear and are understood. Mr. De Valera and his companions have also shown that they are not the irresponsible demogogues they have been represented to be in some quarters, but have enough of statesmanship to realise that sweet reasonableness alone, while holding fast by principles, will carry their struggle to a successful conclusion. The Premier too, on the other hand, appears to realise fully that no more bluff or terrorism will succeed with nationalist Ireland. In the coming conference Irish grit as well as British statesmanship or what is left of it to-day, will be tested to its uttermost. We have no doubt whatever that the Irish cause is bound to succeed sooner or later. The present occasion also affords Mr. Lloyd a golden opportunity to redeem his pre-Coalition past and reassert the true principles of Liberalism, which Bright, Gladstone and other leaders of the nineteenth century had laboured to uphold.

The Limit.

The "Indian Social Reformer" writes:—

"We cannot but regard the following which appears in an editorial in "New India" (Madras) of the 26th September, as infringing the limits of journalistic decency:

It has been stated without contradiction that if Swaraj be not established by the time of the next Congress, Mr. Gandhi intends to commit suicide. Surely he could not commit so cowardly an action. Having brought about so much mischief and misery, he can scarcely slip quietly away, and leave others to repair the harm he has done. We prefer to believe that the statement has been put into his mouth by some unscrupulous enemy.

We have not seen the statement referred to by "New India", made by any one who is, or may be, reasonably believed to be in the confidence of Mahatma Gandhi as to his intentions, and it is absurd to assume that every statement, by whomsoever made, regarding a public man's intentions, which is not contradicted, is true. The purpose of this double process of sophistry is evident in the comment which follows. We refrain from adding any comment of our own, because it is unnecessary. A public man's acts, principles and programme are legitimate subjects of comment, but not his supposed intentions about his personal future, even were they of a less uncanny character than that predicated of the Mahatma."

A Refreshing Contrast.

"New India" also sought to ridicule, by means of a most offensive-looking cartoon, Mahatma Gandhi's renunciation of some of his articles of dress. In refreshing contrast to the malignity with which "New India" misrepresents every act and every word of Mahatma Gandhi, the following tribute from the "Leader", which rarely sees eye-to-eye with him in his teachings, is worthy of note:—

We find from a communication published in the "Servant", which was sent by its Madura correspondent, that Mr. Gandhi actually addressed a meeting at Madura dressed in loin cloth which extended above the knees. "Henceforth", he declared, "he was going to wear only that much clothing." We offer our profound respects to Mr. Gandhi for practising what he is preaching. The act is illustrative of his spirit of renunciation for the sake of the country.

It is melancholy to reflect that those who lay claim to charity of vision and charity of thought should be unable to appreciate true renunciation, when the same is apparent to everybody except themselves. It is a pity that they do not realise that they are doing more harm to their own reputation than to that of Mahatma Gandhi, the intrinsic worth of whose personality no praise can exalt or denunciation lower in the eyes of that Inner Spirit by which alone he endeavours to be guided.

The Poor Talatis.

The Talatis are the most poorly paid for their services among Government servants. After vainly agitating for a betterment of their lot, they as a class went on strike last year, regarding a strike as perhaps the only means of inviting the attention of the Secretariat supermen to their distressing lot. The strike evoked the sympathy of the public, but the mighty heads of Department were determined to crush what must have been represented to them as a spirit of political insubordination. The poor Talatis were victimised. Some were dismissed without any regard to the rules governing the employment, dismissal, etc., of Government servants. Some others were re-employed but on reduced pay and lower grades. But several others were not employed at all. Senior and qualified men were in some cases deliberately superseded by unqualified juniors, as a reward of their "loyalty." Memorials and appeals have fallen evidently on deaf ears, and the victimised Talatis have vainly sought for justice so long From the interpellations in the Bombay Legislative Council, we observe, with regret, that the attitude of Government is as unrepentant as ever. It was admitted that many petitions from Talatis in many districts were received, but they were not replied to, though, "the pay was revised." It would have been better if it had also been stated as to the effect of the so-called revision. A resolution is to be moved during the current session of the Council by Sirdar Mutalik urging the reinstatement of the dismissed Talatis in their former posts. The resolution ought to commend itself to the majority of the members if they ever feel for their lowly and suffering brethren.

FALL OF SOVIET MEANS CHAOS.

NO CHANCE FOR TSARIST REGIME.

MAXIM GORKY ON RUSSIAN PEASANTRY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Oct. 3.
Recd. 7 p.m. Oct. 3.

Maxim Gorky, interviewed by a representative of the "Daily News," declared that Communism would pass away in Russia, giving birth to a sort of Socialist Republic or even Democratic Republic, similar to that of the United States, but that the vast experiment now being made in Russia would have an enormous influence upon the position of the proletariat.

There was no chance whatever of return to the Tsarist regime. People largely supported Communism, because no alternative was at present possible. If the Soviet fell, complete chaos would ensue. The opposition of the peasants was too great for the success of Communism. The vast mass of the Russian peasantry was a barrier to all progress—they were brutal, debased, hardly human. There was a complete cleavage between the country and the town. Only the intellectuals could save Russia. Maxim Gorky was greatly impressed by the British trade agreement, from which he expected great things.

"WHITE" AUSTRALIA.

LORD NORTHCLIFFE'S FEAR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 3.
Recd. 7 p.m. Oct. 3.

Sidney.—Lord Northcliffe sailed for the Phillippines on his way to Japan and China. He declared that if Australia desired to remain "white", she must encourage Anglo-Saxon immigration by all the means in her power. Australia was sufficiently wide and rich to be able comfortably to support a population twenty times as many as the present numbers. She could absorb without difficulty a hundred thousand immigrants. Within easy reach of this sparsely populated Continent, there were teeming millions; if vacant spaces were no filled by Anglo-Saxons, another human tide would sooner or later overwhelm them.

FRANCE'S UNKNOWN SOLDIERS.

AMERICA'S HOMAGE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 2.
Recd. 7 p.m. Oct. 3.

Paris. In the presence of M. Millerand, the Ministers and Marshals of France, the American Ambassador Admiral Niblack, Commanding American Naval Forces in Europe, General Allen, Commanding American troops on the Rhine, five hundred of whom attended. General Pershing laid the Congressional Medal on the tomb of France's Unknown Soldiers at Arc de Triomphe. Ten thousand troops of Paris garrison took part in the ceremony.

WASHINGTON CONFERENCE,

PRESIDENT HARDING'S REPLY TO BRITISH SERVICE LEAGUE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 2.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., Oct. 3.

Speaking at the British Legion rally at Edinburgh Lord Haig read a letter from President Harding sent in reply to the letter despatched by Lord Haig on behalf of the British Empire Service League representing seven million ex-service men of the British Empire wishing success to the Washington Conference. President Harding wrote that he greatly prized the support of an organisation holding an unique and glorious place in the affections of the people everywhere who cherished liberty dealing and peaceful processes of progress.

CANADIAN PARLIAMENT TO BE DISSOLVED.

GENERAL ELECTION IN DECEMBER

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 2.
Recd. 2 p.m., Oct. 3.

Ottawa.—The Cabinet has recommended the Governor-General to dissolve the Parliament. A general election will be held at the beginning of December.

NEW ISSUE OF TREASURY BOND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 2.
Recd. 2 p.m., Oct. 3.

New issue is announced of five and a half-per cent. Treasury bond at ninety-eight instead of ninety-seven as hitherto, redeemable at par in 1929 and convertible during 1922 into three and a half percent. loan at the rate of one hundred and forty-six sterling loan per hundred sterling bond.

REDUCTION OF ARMAMENTS.

IMPRESSIVE DEBATE IN LEAGUE ASSEMBLY.

LORD R. CECILS FAITH IN WASHINGTON CONFERENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Oct. 2.
Recd. 2 p.m., Oct. 3.

Geneva.—There was a very impressive debate in the Assembly on reduction of armaments. Lord Robert Cecil in presenting the report eloquently urged the members of the League to enlist the support of the whole world in their efforts to secure reduction armanents.

Mr. Bruce (Australia) declared that the Assembly had great hopes of the Washington Conference. He asked whether th Assembly was prepared to pursue the matter if the Conference proved unsuccessful.

M. Noblemaire declared that no one desired peace more than France because she had suffered most. We want, he said, to live peacefully with the Germans. Mor disarmament has already been accomplished by France but France desires security for the reparations.

Mr. Fisher affirmed Britain's wholehea tel support of the League. He expressed sympathy with France at her losses and declared that France and Britain despite divergencies aimed at securing lasting peac in Europe and the world.

Lord Robert Cecil wound up the debat with another eloquent appeal and the Assembly unanimously adopted the report

M NOBLEMAIRE'S STRIKING SPEECH

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Oct. 2.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., Oct. 3.

Geneva.—The most striking speech in th disarmament debate was that of M. Noblemaire who was a colonel in the war. H told the story of a young soldier of his regiment whose dying words to him were *Vive la France*. M. Noblemaire said that many German heroes had similarly cried "Lon live Germany" and he asked why the hop of all those heroes should not be realised Why could not Germany and France live side by side great, prosperous and pacific?

LORD R. CECIL ON FUTURE OF LASTING PEACE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 2.
Recd. 2-30 p.m. Oct 3

Lord Robert Cecil in a very interesting speech declared that unless armaments wer reduced lasting peace was impossible He regretted that the convention of St Germai with regard to the control of Traffic in Arm had not been ratified by the United State and urged that the Washington Conference should take the matter up. He appealed to the workers of the world to help the league to defeat the Herculean forces of militarism. (Loud and prolonged cheers

ECONOMIC RESURRECTION OF GERMANY.

M. CLEMENCEAU ON TREATY OF VERSAILES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Oct. 2.
Recd. 2-30 p.m. Oct 3

Paris.—At the inauguration of the monument erected in his honour at Sainte Hermine, Vendee, Mr. Clemenceau made an eloquent speech on France Victorious. Referring to the Treaty of Versailes he said the scheme for assuring the peace of the world even to the confines of the Far East was magnificent. But the Pacific was far away while the German frontier was close at hand. The Washington Conference would have the opportunity of remedying the obvious faults of the execution. Nobody would refuse to consider the French question as on the same footing as the Pacific question and no Ally would want for the sake of greater trade intercourse to favour economic resurrection of Germany at the expense of France.

AWFUL SCENES IN BELFAST

RESPONSIBILITY OF DUBLIN CASTLE OFFICIALS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Oct. 2.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Oct. 3.

Speaking at Belfast the Home Secretary for Ulster declared that the Dublin Castle officials were alone responsible for the awful scenes enacted in Belfast, alleging that the officials making the pretext of truce fettered the police and the military. He declared that the Northern Government resembled a King without a Kingdom because till the services were transferred to it the Government had no power to maintain order.

Ulster press is pessimistic as to the outcome of the peace negotiations and declares that the Sinn Feiners have warned the Catholic traders in Armagh and Fermanagh not to trade with Belfast firms.

TRIBUTE TO MAHATMA.

PRAYER FOR HIS LONG LIFE.

APPEAL TO FOLLOW HIM IMPLICITLY.

SUNDAY'S MEETING AT MARWADI VIDYALAYA.

Under the auspices of the Girgaum District Congress Committee, Mahatma Gandhi's birthday was celebrated on Sunday evening at the Marwadi Vidyalaya, Mr. M. R. Jayaker presiding. The audience was very large including many women.

Mr. Shivji Devji exhorted the audience, after singing some songs, to wear Khadi in honour of Gandhi.

Mr. K. P. Khadilker said when he first saw Mr. Gandhi in Poona he was clothed in Swadeshi, just when he came to Poona from South Africa. And the speaker was now not surprised when Mr. Gandhi had asked them to use only loin cloth. Since he had participated in the political movement in his country, their whole outlook had changed. There was a sudden transformation in the mentality of the people; a wonderful change if they compared it with what the people thought about the whole thing a coupe of years ago! Mahatma Gandhi had made the people dare to go to jail and nearly 500 of their patriots were, therefore, rotting in the jail now. He was their leader who had told them to follow the truth fearlessly, come what might. While Lord Reading was the Viceroy and the head of Government in this country, Gandhi was the leader and the sure guide of the people and he held undisputed sway over their minds. He had taught them to follow the truth in all things. Another thing was that Gandhi was selfless and without the least personal ambition. He did not want a single thing in the world for himself. He did not live for himself, but for them, for the country. He worked for them and lived for them. Let them not think that because Mahatma Gandhi was fearless, the Government would not put him into jail. They must fully realise that there was power enough in the present Government, to do that, but by doing so they would not put back the clock of political progress in this country. On the other hand they would encourage the ideals and objects which Mahatma Gandhi had. He had taught them to be without fear and they had met there to pray God that He might spare Gandhi's life for this country for a long time to come. The speaker exhorted the audience to follow Mahatma Gandhi implicitly in all they did.

ATIYA BEGUM F. RAHAMIN.

Atiya Begum F. Rahamin said the Ali brothers and others had gone to the jail for the sake of truth, and so had others gone there. The question was if masses now, and Government would have to deal with them. At Cawnpore, thousands of people had passed the same resolution for which the Ali brothers and others were arrested. But whatever might happen, Swaraj would be theirs and they would win it at any cost.

MR. YAKUB HASAN.

Mr. Yakub Hasan said his reverence for Gandhi was growing every moment; the more he came to know him the more it grew. When Gandhi was at Madras and the Moslems had then given him an address, long before the N.C.O. movement was introduced, the speaker had told him that he and other Moslems would follow him implicitly in any national movement he might undertake. He had not the least idea then that N.C.O. would be introduced. India was fortunate in having a leader of the type of Gandhi, and it was their duty to follow him fearlessly. He fervently hoped that the unity between Hindus and Moslems, which had been made possible by the selfless work of Mahatma Gandhi, would continue for ever and they would all reach the goal of Swaraj.

MAULANA AZAD SOBHANI.

Maulana Azad Sobhani said if they again wore foreign clothes after this, they would not be following the commands of Gandhi as they were required to do. He had hoped that the people of Bombay would wear Khaddar, but he regretted that only a small minority was wearing Swadeshi cloth and the majority was using foreign cloth. So long as they did no sacrifice for their country and continued wearing foreign cloth, their leaders would have gone to jail in vain, and their sacrifices would be of no avail. Let them complete the work which their leaders had begun so well. He asked the people to wear as little cloth as possible, as the supply of hand-made and Swadeshi cloth was not enough for all of them. If they wanted Swaraj they must not care for their dress, for fineries and luxuries. He was doing the same, following the great example of Mahatma Gandhi. He had promised Gandhi to wear only those clothes which his religion absolutely required. This was no time for many words, but action and sacrifice on their part and would they do it? Only when they were ready to sacrifice would Swaraj be theirs.

SETH JAMANLAL BAJAJ.

Seth Jamanal Bajaj asked the audience not to clap their hands or to cheer the speakers, but to do solid work for their country. If they wanted Mahatma Gandhi to lead them to Swaraj, let them follow implicitly what he had told them to do. Three months had gone by, and Swadeshi had not yet made such a great progress as was required, and he still saw before him many persons who were wearing foreign clothes. That showed that they were not yet fit for Swaraj and for undertaking greater responsibilities. They were not yet fit for Satyagraha, for their clothes showed that. He hoped they would sincerely follow the resolution of wearing only Khaddar thenceforth. They had to satisfy their Congress Committee that they were doing their duty to their country. Let them make a resolution, then and there, that thenceforth they would wear nothing but Khaddar. It was no great sacrifice on their part to wear Khaddar. It was for the Bombay Presidency to show that they were more ready for Satyagraha than other presidencies and parts of the country. Let them not fear the jail, but be ready to suffer for their country.

MRS. NAIDU.

Mrs. Naidu said Maulana Azad Sobhani had spoken to them in words of reproach saying that while they had got the body, they had not got the spirit of the thing, while they had got the ceremonial they had not got the soul. They were praising their Master in many tongues, the gifts and graces of his mind, but of what avail was it, unless they followed him. As Mr. Jayaker said, Mahatma Gandhi's determination was like that of Dhruva and that he was going to place India as the pole star in the horizon of the world. But she would go even further and say that Gandhi himself was the polestar of our destiny; he stood there like Dhruva, the polestar of their rights and liberty for the deliverance of the people. He was not only the *sangam*, the union, of the two great cultures, but, as her friend Mr. Natarajan had said in his paper, Gandhi represented the triumph of the universal over the temporal. Mahatma Gandhi was not a great Indian because he was so much greater—he was the soul of the humanity that transcended the human temptations, the human folly, the passions of men. It was to that great soul, disembodied from thoughts, it was to him, in her name and in their names, that she paid tribute and homage, not by mere words, but by the consecration of their lives to his great message, and by their promise that they would follow him to the uttermost ends of their lives and thus achieve their liberty.

Members of the Bhagini Samaj then sang some beautiful songs about the "Charkha."

MR. JAYAKAR.

Mr. Jayakar asked what was it that they liked most in Mahatma Gandhi. He was absolutely certain that if they spent half-an-hour in company of Gandhi they would come away charmed. What was the charm of the man, apart from his being a great national and spiritual leader. They all knew him as the great leader of the people, but very few knew him in his tenderness and affection which was almost contagious. One great man was asked: What is greatness. Many people had answered the question in the way they liked best, but the true answer was—that greatness was in whose presence greatness seemed to be so easy to practise and achieve. The great charm of Mahatma Gandhi was that if they talked him for half-an-hour they would come back feeling that they themselves were great men. When the Non-Cooperation movement was started, a sceptical man asked of the speaker how it would be made successful and the speaker's answer was that suffering and sacrifice would do it. The speaker was then asked whether it was possible for a country like India to make sacrifices and the speaker answered that the great contagion of the great man would do so. In half-an-hour's conversation with them, Mahatma Gandhi would make them sacrifice anything for the country. That was the charm of the man. Gandhi had told them that they should surrender what they considered good and he had also shown them that that surrender was easy. In the great Mahabharat, Mr. Jayaker could only recall one great character in the tenderness and silence of his great sacrifice. The true hero of Mahabharat was not either Sri Krishna or Arjuna, or Dharma, or anybody else. It was the great Karna who sacrificed his life for the sake of his promise. If any of them went in the presence of Mr. Gandhi they would always return prepared to make any sacrifice that was required of them and their only safety lay in not going into his presence if they did not wish to sacrifice anything. It was impossible to refuse anything to Mahatma Gandhi, however great was the sacrifice. If they went to him they would return from the presence of something divine. In conclusion, he asked them to follow his example in all that they did

The meeting then terminated.

CELEBRATION OF MAHATMA'S BIRTHDAY.

(From a Correspondent.)

ATHNI, Oct. 3.

Under the auspices of Athni Congress Committee on the second instant, Mahatma Gandhi's Birthday was celebrated here by taking Mahatma's portrait in a *palanquin* in huge procession people almost all wearing Khadi dress, Gandhi caps and singing Swadeshi songs. At a huge meeting under the presidentship of Mr. Karimsaheb Vijapur resolutions praying for a long life to Mahatma and appealing to the people to translate his advice into immediate action; and congratulating the seven leaders undergoing trial at Karachi and denouncing the action of authorities were passed unanimously.

GANDHI JAYANTI AT BELGAUM.

(From our Correspondent.)

BELGAUM, Oct. 3.

Mahatma Gandhi's birthday was celebrated here yesterday. A women's meeting was held in the afternoon Shrimati Shantabai Koppal presided. Messrs. Gangadharrao Dehpande and Gokhale delivered speeches exhorting the spread of the cult of Swadeshi.

Another huge public meeting under the auspices of the Congress and the Khilafat Committees was held in the evening. Mr. Majli presided. Maulvi Kutubuddin Mahmad Hussein Gokhale Jivanrao Yalgi and Balkrishnarao Lad addressed the meeting on Swadeshi and present situation. About 3,000 people attended practically all in Khadi. A cart load of foreign cloth collected by volunteers was burnt at the close of the meeting.

FIGHTING IN AZERBAIJAN.

BETWEEN BOLSHEVISTS AND MUSLIMS.

HEAVY CASUALTIES REPORTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 3.
Recd. 1 a.m. Oct 4.

According to the information received from the Azerbaijan Information Bureau in London, thousands of casualties occurred during the fierce battle between the Bolshevist troops and the Muslims in Baku.

It appears that the Azerbaijanni insurgents hoisted a national flag inscribed with the words "Independence or Death."

The Bolshevist warships in the Caspian at this juncture proceeded to bombard the town. After a stubborn fighting, the Tartars were driven from Baku. The Azerbaijan Red Regiment joined the insurgents.

It is reported that the Bolsheviks have offered to negotiate.

NYALONG GARRISON REINFORCED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 3.
Recd 1 a.m. Oct. 4.

Cairo—The Nyalong garrison which it will be remembered was raided on September 26th, by fanatic Abdullah-el Soghawa has been reinforced There is no cause for anxiety. The insurgent leader however, who was previously reported killed, is believed only to have been wounded and to be still at large.

DEATH OF EX-KING OF WUERTEMBER

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 2.
Recd. 2 p.m., Oct. 3.

Stuttgart.—The death has occurred of the ex-King of Wuertemberg.

LOSSES IN CO-OPERATIVE ORGANISATIONS.

DUE TO GREAT DEPRECIATION IN VALUES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 1.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., Oct. 3.

The "Cooperative Press Agency," the organ of the cooperative movement states that the deficiency mentioned by the Edinburgh correspondent of the "Financial Times" is included in the total losses already recorded in the last six months' balance sheets of the English and Scottish Cooperative Wholesale Societies. It is entirely due to great depreciation in values. Jointly the Societies own 49920 acres of tea plantations. The loss of £676,837 included in the recent balance sheet covers the English Society's share. All the losses are connected with planations and depots in Colombo and Acora.

RISING SOUTH OF DARFUR.

THE CASUALTIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 2.
Recd. 2 p.m., Oct. 3.

Cairo.—One hundred insurgents were killed in an attack made by Abdullah el Soghayer, south of Darfur on September 26th. The British casualties were sixty-one.

PRINCE OF WALES IN BEST OF HEALTH.

PREPARING FOR HIS INDIAN TOUR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 1.
Recd. 2 p.m., Oct. 3.

The Prince of Wales has returned to London from Balmoral in the best of health. He is not making any engagements for the next three weeks during which he will be preparing for his departure for India.

NEW CEYLON LOAN.

PROSPECTUS ISSUED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 2.
Recd. 2 p.m., Oct. 3.

The prospectus of the six per cent three millions sterling Ceylon loan at ninety-seven has been issued. Applications will close on the 6th instant.

LONDON LETTER

THE GREEK FAILURE.

KUSTAPHA KEMAL'S BRILLIANT STRATEGY.

ANTI-TURK INTRIGUES.

BY B. G. HORNIMAN.

LONDON, Sept. 14.

The event of the week—though one would hardly suppose it from the papers—is the announcement that the Greek attempt to capture Angora has definitely failed. If we were to estimate the importance of events by the extent of the prominence given them in the London Press—the honourable example of the "Daily Herald" always excepted, of course,—one would be led to conclude that this disastrous check and set-back to Greek imperialistic ambition was of minor importance. But apart from its vast importance in the eyes of all Asia, it is an event of a very momentous kind for the Cabinets of the Big Three—especially the biggest of the three. Lord Curzon and Mr. Lloyd George, and the Prime Minister's many friends and relatives, who are interested in the firm settlement of the Greeks in the homelands of the Turks, have had a very nasty, shock. That audacious ramp, known as the Treaty of Severes, having failed to bring off the dark scheme for giving Greece the hegemony of Asia Minor—with Great Britain as a benevolent guardian,—the anti-Turk party in England staked everything on the Greek onslaught on the Turkish Nationalists.

It was a very pretty game, Great Britain was, of course, to be strictly neutral. But she could not interfere with the rights of private individuals, under international law, to supply arms and munitions to the Greeks. The free gift of fifty aeroplanes with spare parts to Greece, was, of course, a trifle, that would pass unnoticed in the terrific hurly-burly of affairs of greater moment to the British public. And, again, of course, the great powers could not interfere with the right of Greece to free access to the Black Sea and the Turkish posts. The result could hardly be in doubt. The Turkish Nationalists were seething with discontent against the Angora Government, their ranks were honeycombed with internal discussions and the peasants of Anatolia were sick and tired of constant warfare and the exactions of Mustapha Kemal. So the story ran. The Greeks, fresh in the field and inspired by the realisation of the dream of centuries, amply supplied with the most modern equipment and munitions, assisted by the advice of men who had learned all the lessons of the great war and superior in numbers would have a comparatively easy task.

Mustapha Kemal's Genius.

And, at first it seemed that all these designs to crush the Turks once and for all were going to succeed. Only those few, who have an abiding faith in the Turkish capacity for resistance, preserved their optimism. The Greek advance went on from line to line with almost clock-work regularity until they were within striking distance of Angora. But those who looked for the fall of Angora had reckoned without the genius of Mustapha Kemal. From the moment that brilliant strategist and tactician took over complete control of the Army in the field, one knew what the end would be. The Greeks were encouraged to advance further and further to their own undoing. Leaving their base dangerously far behind and unduly attenuating their line of communications they were brought to a standstill on the heights that flank the northward course of the Sakara and protect the approaches to Angora where Mustapha Kemal had chosen his own battle-ground. The strategy of the battle was typically Turkish. Having been brought so far that they were strategically almost *en l'air* the Greek command for days hurled their troops again and again against the Turkish positions, until they reached the point of exhaustion. Then on September 19th Mustapha Kemal launched his great counter-attack, and forced the Greeks, whose supplies and communications were by this time causing the utmost difficulties, to retire. Constantinople reports estimate the Greek losses at 18,000 all told, and those of the Turks at 12,000. The check to Athens, of course, will be great. Constantine had practically staked his throne on the success of this wicked adventure to drive the Turks out of their homeland; and he and his friends had their eyes on Constantinople itself, once Angora was secured.

The Next Move.

The full extent of the Greek disaster cannot yet be estimated. We have not yet had the official Turkish reports. Nearly all the news comes from the Greek headquarters or Athens and from pro-Greek sources in Constantinople, when Greek headquarters admit a retirement, however, and declare their supplies and communications are in danger, it is safe to assume that things are pretty bad. The effect on the Greek population is also an important consideration. Greek national psychology is such that military disasters, even much less important than this failure, are received with feelings and ebullitions the reverse of calmness or apathy. We may safely expect to hear of popular demonstrations of anger and resentment in the Greek capital against the Government and King, who, after all this expenditure of men and money, have failed in the final objective and brought disaster on the nation. The Greeks are well-established for the present in Thrace, but how long they will be able to retain their hold remains to be seen. The next Turkish move also remains to be seen. It may be that Mustapha Kemal

(Continued on next page.)

PUNJAB HOME RULE CONFERENCE.

DR SATYAPAL'S SPEECH.

(From our own Correspondent.)

AMRITSAR, Oct. 2.

At the opening session of the Provincial Home Rule Conference held this afternoon Dr. Satyapal, Chairman made an eloquent and dignified address. He made a pathetic reference to Dr. Kitchlew's arrest and gloom if had caused and restraint and control shown by people of Amritsar under Mahatma Gandhi's instructions. His arrest and those of Maulanas Mahomed Ali and Shaukat Ali had served to stir up new life. Shree Shankaracharya's arrest showed how deeply the Hindus had identified themselves with their Muslim brethren and he Khilafat. He declartd the names of all those arrested will be enblazoned on the page of history in letters of gold. He referred with feeling to those Punjabis who were suffering incarceration for offences connected with national service. He laid special stress on the cases of Martial Law prisoners still in jail and drew touching and harrowing picture of the sufferings of their families and dependents bereft of their bread winners. He declared that many of these prisoners were absolutely innocent of the charges laid against them and denounced the manner in which police investigation had been conducted in many of those cases and the atmosphere of certain of the tribunals which decided the cases. He compared the charges laid against them with the deeds of certain Martial Law officers and asked if the former had not suffered punishment incomparably greater than that meted out to the official delinquents. He urged a policy of absolute aloofness from Government and suggested they should cease crediting its acts of whatever nature and description. He advised the Ministers to resign as they were powerless to affect the administration and helpless to alleviate the lot of their countrymen in jail. He concluded with a thrilling exhortation to all the Indians, to serve the Motherland and make sacrifices for it and to pledge themselves for national service.

C. P. MAHESHVARI CONFERENCE.

(From a Correspondent.)

PIPARIA, Oct. 3.

The Central Provinces Maheshvari Conference is to be held at Khaparkheda on the 5th November and the following two days. Arrangements are being speedily made The Central Provinces Maheshwari brothers are requested to make suggestions about the President of the Conference till the 11th instant.

AGAINST ANIMAL SACRIFICES

APPEAL OF THE HUMANITARIAN LEAGUE.

The Secretaries of the Humanitarian League write to say:

The Navaratri and Dashera holidays are approaching and on that occasion we the Ag. President and Honorary Secretaries of the Bombay Humanitarian League beg to draw the attention of your kind and Sympathetic readers to try their utmost in putting a stop to the custom of offering animal sacrifices, in their respective places. Although it is a matter of great satisfaction that many Indian Princes and Chiefs have, on our appeals, to them authoritatively put a stop to this custom, realising it to be both barbarous and Cruel it is, however, regrettable that there are other states who still indulge in this cruel practice. We appeal to them, most respectfully, kindly to follow the noble example of their brother Chiefs and Princes.

But besides these Princes there is a class of people among the Hindus who believe very strongly in animal sacrifices during certain holidays of the year in general and Navaratri and Dashera holidays in particular,—so much so that in the *puja* festivals and *yatras* of their Gods and Goddesses not hundreds but thousands or even hundreds of thousands of animals are ruthlessly killed, in various cruel and revolting ways, in the name of the gods and goddesses of these people. Some of the ways in which these dumb, but sentient and innocent creatures of God are killed are shocking beyond imagination. Is it not disgraceful, that in the holy land of Shri Krishna and Mahavir and in a land where Lord Budha preached to the people the message of *Ahinsa*, these poor animals should be slaughtered by the Hindus, who call themselves as the followers of Lord Shri Krishna?,

WHAT DO THE SHASTRAS SAY?

There are authoritative pronouncements in the Shastras against animal slaughter and their Holinesses the Shankaracharyas of different *Mathas* and other preceptors of the Hindu religion have also strictly advised their followers to abstain from offering these bloody sacrifices their gods and goddesses. Hundreds of Shastric references can be cited in support of this appeal, but the enlightened readers of your esteemed paper are exptcted to know them and it is therefore not necessary to dwell further on this point.

The Khilafat workers have succeeded all over the country, to a great extent, in stopping cow-sacrifices during the Bakri Id festival and our educated Hindu brethren can similarly follow their noble example by pursuading their ignorant brethren to stop the animal sacrifices in the name of religion. His Holiness the Jagadguru Bharati Krishna Teerthji has recently commanded this followers to abstain from killing animals. He has said that these bloody offerings do not reach God, who is the All-Merciful Father of us all. In this way all the religious preceptors of different sects ought to come forward to preach to the people the sacred and noble doctrine of *Ahinsa*. People have a great regard for Mahatma Gandhi, who destests doing even the slightest harm to a sentient creature. Should not his countrymen respect his noble sentiment, which is in no way new to them, namely, *Ahinsa Paramo Dharma*?—Yours, etc.

LALLUBHAI D. JHAVERI,
Ag. President.
CHHAGANLAL P. MANAVATY,
MAGANLAL M. SHAH,
Honorary Secretaries.

Bombay H. League Office,
309, Shroff Bazar,
Bombay, No. 2.
Sept. 30.

PROSCRIPTION OF FATWA.

RAWALPINDI'S PROTEST.

(From a Correspondent.)

RAWALPINDI, Oct. 3.

At a meeting of the citizens of Rawalpindi, held on the 2nd of October under the auspices of the District Khilafat Committee presided over by Maulana Habibulla the following resolution was unanimously passed. That this meeting of the citizens of Rawalpindi condemns the action of the Government in proscribing the Fatwas of Jamiatul Ulema and considers it as an open outrage upon the dignity of Islam and announces that the sixth resolution passed at Karachi Khilafat Conferrence is in accordance with holy Shariat.

FULL REPORT OF KARACHI TRIAL.

(From a Correspondent.)

KARACHI, Oct. 3.

To meet the large eager public demand the "New Times" Press, Karachi is issuing a detailed verbatim report of the legal proceedings in the case of the Ali Brotners and others. Part one containing complete proceedings in the lower Court will full statements of Maulana Mohomed Ali, Maulana Shaukat Ali and others is already in Press and will be ready in a week's time. Price of part one is twelve annas only.

Khilafat and Congress Committees and individuals anxious to purchase are requested to write at once to the "New Times" Press, Karachi.

ENDORSEMENT OF KARACHI RESOLUTION.

(From a Correspondent.)

BENARES, Sept. 26.

A public meeting of the Benares citizens was held on the Town Hall grounds in the evening of the 25th instant, Hakim Mohammad Husain Khan presiding. Three resolutions were passed. The first endorsed the Karachi resolution for which the Ali brothers and the others were arrested and offered congratulations to them all. The second deplored the loss of self-control by the Moplahs under provocation and regretted the reported excesses towards the Hindus. The third urged the public to give up foreign cloth by 30th of Sept. and take more energetic part in Swaraj agitation. Hindus and Mahomedans in thousands are signing a printed form supporting the Karachi resolutions. A huge bonfire of foreign clothes was made.

ADOPTION OF KARACHI RESOLUTION

(Associated Press.)

NAGPUR, October 3.

At a public meeting attended by about ten thousand people held under the auspecies of the local Khilafat Committee, Mr. Harkare, a non-co-operating pleader, presiding, the Karachi Resolution for which the Ali Brothers and others were prosecuted was adopted.

AGRA MERCHANTS' RESOLVE.

An Agra correspondent wires on the 3rd of October:—Thanks to the efforts of the local Congress workers. Agra is going ahead in Swadeshi agitation, practically all the cloth merchants about 250 in number has signed a pledge not to order any foreign cloth till the end of December next. This dispenses with the picketing of cloth shops. People are rapidly adopting Khadder

VOLUNTEER CASE AT DHARWAR.

SENTENCED FOR A YEAR EACH.

(From our Correspondent.)

DHARWAR, Sept. 30.

The judgment in the two volunteers' case was delivered yesterday at the Resident Magistrate Court, the D. S. P. and Dy. S. P were present in court and also about 25 armed police. None from the public was present. The prisoner received cheerfully the sentence of 1 year each.

A NEW NATIONAL HINDI WEEKLY.

AJMER, Oct. 3.

Rajasthan Sevasangh has decided to start a high class national Hindi weekly from Ajmer immediately after dipvali. Subscription is fixed at three rupees annually for the registered members of "Sangh" and those who will pay subscriptions in advance before publication and Rs. 3-8-0 for others. Gentlemen paying five hundred rupees in lump sum will be patrons and supplied with free papers. The paper will be edited by Mr. B. S. Pathik late editor, Rajasthan, Kesari and others.

DR. PARANJPAYE CONGRATULATED.

GANDHI JAYANTI AT AMRAOTI.

(From a Correspondent.)

AMRAOTI, Oct. 3.

A thronged meeting under the Presidentship of Shree Shankarchariya was held on the 29th September in the Gandhi Chouk to congratulate Tapasvi Babasaheb Paranjpye, the pioneer of Nationalism in Berar for having received 15 months' rigorous imprisonment under section 124A. More than 5,000 people of all castes and creed had assembled in the meeting.

On the 2nd October huge procession of Mahatma Gandhi's portrait passed through the main Roads of Amraoti.

In honour of the Mahama's 53rd anniversary Gandhi caps were distributed. At night a mass meeting was held in the Gandhi Chawk. Shri Shankaracharya Kurtkoti presided. Speakers delivered breef speeches. Reviewing Mahatma's life or the Portrait of the Mahatmaji was garlanded on behalf of several institutions.

YEOTMAL'S CONGRATULATIONS TO DR PRANJAPYE

(From a Correspondent.)

YEOTMAL, Oct. 1.

A public meeting of the Yeotmal citizens held on Friday evening under the presidency of Mr. Mohril, Secretary the Berar Provincial Congress Committee passed a resolution congratulating Doctor Babasaheb Paronjapye who has been sentenced for sedition to fifteen months' rigorous imprisonment. The resolution redognises the unique selfless and disinterested services of Dr. Babasaheb Paranjapye.

Similar resolutions were also passed, at various places in the Central Provinces and Berar.

TRIAL OF MR. PHOOKAN.

HIS STATEMENT BEFORE COURT.

(From our own Correspondent.)

DHUBRI, Sept. 30.

There was a suggestion from certain influential quarters at Dhubri to Mr. Phookan that a simple expression of regret would solve the trouble but Mr. Phookan determined to take his trial according to the Congress injunction emphatically rejected the suggestion. The leaders who accompanied Mr. Phookan felt the excitement of the mass and apprehending violence in them, they held a meeting in the Masjid compound where they exhorted the people to show the non-violence spirit of the non-co-operators and to remain calm and dignified at their beloved leader's incarceration. When the people learnt that it would pain Mr. Phookan to see the least violence in them, they promised to keep quiet even if their heart broke.

Long before the appointed hour the court compound was a seething mass of humanity of both the sexes some having come from a distance of one day's journey by train. The people kept perfectly quiet under the burning sun and the volunteers controlled them splendidly, so much so, that it extorted a praise even from the District Magistrate.

The trial commenced at 12 o'clock on the 26th of September. Mr. Phookan re.used to show any cause but made a statement correcting some passages in the police report. He did not say in the meeting that the English were Kafirs but had said that the British Government were kafirs. He added he had no enmity towards the English and had many friends amongst Englishmen

Three police witnesses were examined and they made contradictory statements. The Government pleader could not find materials to sustain a charge under section 108 Cr. P. C. and placed the law and the facts very fairly. Mr. Phookan was discharged at about 4-30 p.m. He was garlanded outside the Court. He was taken in procession all through the town and a huge meeting was held in the Masjid compound where people were asked to use Swadeshi and burn foreign clothes. A big pile was collected then and there and more are being collected to be burnt the next day.

ASSURANCE TO MAULAN MAHOMED ALI.

"Mr. Fasihuzawar. (Amir-ul-Vafd) has wired the following message to Maulana Mohamed Ali:—

'On behalf of the National Muslim University students deputed to Bombay Presidency I assure you that we are firm and resolute in the cause of Islam. Although you have been taken off the hold you have left on your devoted pupils is enough for them to continue the battle of freedom and fight it out bravely to glorious end.''

LORD READING'S SERIOUS BLUNDER.

(From a Correspondent.)

KHAMGAON, Oct. 3.

Speaking last night at Tilak Maidan to a densely crowded meeting attended by about seven thousand people including four hundred ladies, Jamnadas Mehta said Lord Reading had committed a serious blunder of his administration in sanctioning the Karachi prosecutions without going into the merits of these prosecutions. Mr. Mehta said that the policy underlying them was both mischievous and mistaken. Assuming that the Karachi resolution was a crime under the Penal Code, it was a crime to which eighteen thousand delegates had committed themselves at the Nagpur Congress and if a conflict was to be forced on that issue, the challenge will readily be accepted by the whole nation and prisoners will come faster than the Government can accommodate them. He then exhorted the audience to follow Mahatma Gandhi who was the only accredited leader in the country and said that while individual items in the Non-co-operation programme may be readjusted and revised when necessary Non-co-operation will not stay until Swarajya is won.

LONDON LETTER.

(Continued from previous page.)

will take the offensive without further delay; or if he elects to recuperate during the winter months, the Spring may see greatly strengthened Turkish forces—perhaps not acting along—ready to recover the Turkish territories from the intruders.

Dismay in Downing Street.

But it is quite certain that the friends of Greece will now make stupendous efforts to secure allied intervention in their interests. Already we see the signs of diversions created in their behalf. The failure of the Greek army to capture Angora coincides with the discovery of a "plot" in Constantinople against the Sultan's Government engineered by the Kemalists. It need hardly be said that the plot was not discovered by the Turks themselves, but by the benevolent and solicitous British authorities, who are so concerned on behalf of the Sultan's integrity that they have supplied his Government with a list the plotters, and so generously anxious are they to relieve the Turkish authorities of the burden of dealing with them that they have given the power seven days in which to hand them over to the British to be tried by tribunals set up by the Allies. There is something highly suspicious about this fortuitous discovery of a new Kemalist "peril" to Constantinople.

Then Athens, by way of exciting the interest of Europe in the danger to be feared from the Turkish Nationalists, has sent out an S.O.S. to the effect that Kemalist officers have arrived in Valona and taken over the organisation of the Albanian army. In "Northern Epirus," it is stated, Greeks and Albanians may come to blows at any moment. Of course, it is the Albanians who are charged with "aggression and persecution." The Greeks certainly have something to think about, if the Albanians intend to place themselves under the direction of Angora!

The dismay of Downing Street and the quarters where it had been hoped the success of the Greek adventure in Anatolia would solve the problem of Asia Minor in a manner satisfactory to British schemes, without the British Government bearing the odium and burden of performing the invidious task itself, is reflected in the "Times" comment this morning. That journal, ingenuously remarks that "technically the great battle has ended in a draw; psychologically it will be regarded in the East as a victory for the Turks." It is difficult to appreciate this peculiar distinction, since the fact is that the Greeks have been defeated. But that may pass What is interesting is the admission that the prestige of the Turkish Nationalist leader is strengthened as a result of the Greek failure and that this is a "cold fact" with which the Allies will have to reckon. An attitude of mere aloofness and indifference, says the "Times", will soon cease to be possible. It proceeds:

"The decision which Turks and Greeks, for all their long fighting and for all the outpouring of the blood of obscure thousands, have been unable to achieve is now forced upon the Allies. The ancient river Sangarios, of which Homer speaks, has refused to answer the riddle, for which some solution must be found in Paris or London. It is a pitiful dilemma with which the Allies are now faced. ...All this bloodshed has been in vain; the Greek advance has ended as it might have been expected to end if it was pushed forward too far into a primitive region where communications hardly existed and the Turk felt most intimately that he was defending his home. Formal neutrality, covering secret hopes in one direction or another, was a poor and evasive policy in view of such a situation as this. The errors and the procrastination of the past are making themselves felt now. At any rate, the moment has come for the Allies to formulate a clear policy in relation to the Near East. They can no longer wait upon the changing fortunes of a war that never showed any promise of being decisive and has only resulted in a fruitless loss of life It may be that one or other of the combatants will appeal in the moment of exhaustion, to the Allies for mediation. But before that time comes the Allies should have their policy ready, and it certainly seems to us that one element of the policy should be that the Greeks should no longer be encouraged to undertake burdens that, with all their courage and all their enterprise, they are totally unable to bear. It will be a matter for thankfulness if this thrust into the heart of Asia Minor does not end in disaster."

Thus is the way being prepared for the task of depriving the Turks of the legitimate fruits of victory and preventing them from coming into own. The Greeks, having failed to bring about the results so ardently desired by the anti-Turk party, are thrown aside like a squeezed sponge and the Allies are urged to undertake the job themselves. But that there will be any further support in Paris and Rome for Curzonian schemes and adventures in Asia Minor is highly doubtful.

The Irish negotiations.

The Sinn Fein reply to the Cabinet at Inverness was as I anticipated a reiteration of Ireland's resolve to negotiate only on a basis of the recognition of Irish independence. The reply sent from an Inverness was a repetition of the specious arguments and sophistries by which Mr. Lloyd George and his colleagues evade the logical application at their own doors of the principles which they were never tried of affirming during the war, and which they have been so eager to apply to the little nations which the great war released from Russian, German and Austrian domination. The British Cabinet refuses to allow Ireland to repudiate allegiance to the British Crown and Empire, but that condition having been asserted, invites Mr. De Valera and his colleagues to stop writing notes and to come to a conference on Sept. 20th. Sinn Fein's method of dealing with this new mode of endeavouring to strangle necessary discussion is to send a couple of envoys to Inverness to clear up certain points by verbal intercourse Mr. Lloyd George has certainly met his match in De Valera, who is too much for him not only in frontal argumentative combat, but knows how to deal with him in the sphere of tactics! What the outcome is to be, is not yet known. Of course, the correspondents of the London press in Dublins are full of assurances that Sinn Fein mean to give way and that Irish opinion is all in favour of the acceptance of Dominion status. But my own opinion is that they know little of of real Irish sentiment. found it all in favour of an uncompromising adherence to the insistence on recognition of the claim to complete independence, as a preliminary to any practical negotiations. I think it is generally recognised that Mr. Lloyd George and his colleagues have been outmanoeuvred. They have already been forced to drop the six conditions or which they attached to the offer of Dominion Status" and are being gradually squeezed into the position of allowing Sinn Fein to come into the Conference, that will ultimately eventuate, upon their own terms. Undoubtedly they dare not face a resumption of hostilities, except on such provocation as would enable them to tell the world there was no alternative. And that excuse, De Valera's cold logic does not give them.

The Unemployed Problem.

With ther oncoming of the winte months, the unemployed problem is becoming more and more acute. Already there have been serious outbreaks in Liverpool, Sheffield, Woolwich and other centres and the general outlook is exceedingly grave. Various local authorities that have taken the problem of relief in hand and propose to give allowances, calculated on the economic cost of bare subsistance are being violently attached in the capitalist press and have been bluntly snubbed by the Ministry of Health. The Government, having refused all these months, in spite of repeated warnings, to face the problem, have now appointed a Committee to deal with it. This body has only come to one decision, which is not to continue the system of giving "doles," as the relief accorded to men and women starving for no fault of their own, is described. Apparently they are unable to find an alternative solution. And when the pressure of the cold weather comes, the country is likely to be faced with a far bigger problem of unrest than it has known for many decades.

The Government, however, believe in the policy of allowing this sort of crisis to develop and exhaust itself, in the hope that things may not be quite so bad as to prevent them from tiding over and securing a little longer lease of life. Whether they will be able to play this game for a third winter of distress is very doubtful. The population in the East End is in a very restive mood and naturally so. The imprisonment of the Poplar Councillors is a feature of the general anarchy existing that add greatly to the popular anger and discontent. These Poplar Councillors, as your readers already know, have gone to goal rather than be forced to levy further burdens on their ratepayers for the upkeep of expenditure which falls with monstrous injustice in a larger proportion relatively on the poor people of the East End than the wealthy communities of the West End. The failure of the Government to see the wisdom of dealing with this injustice is extraordinary. To send men and women, the leaders of the poor working people of the East End to gaol, for fighting the battle of the poor and to keep them there in face of wide popular protests, is one of those things which Governments do in defiance of all justice and expediency, but which recoil ultimately on their own heads. Other boroughs are coming to the support of Poplar and the whole East End is threatened with a no-rent and no-rate strike. In these days, when men and women are so apathetic in the cause of liberty and justice, it is a matter for rejoicing that there are people like George Lansbury and his colleagues, who are ready to sacrifice their liberty and perhaps their lives in a sacred cause.

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MAHATMA GANDHI'S BIRTHDAY

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is a general question as how Gandhiji's Birthday should be celebrated? Can it not be called the best celebration, if:—

(1) The people finally and once for all leave off their foreign clothes and wear khadi?

(2) The people thus make a calm atmosphere for civil disobedience?

(3) The Presidents of the different Labour Unions were to enforce the evils of drink to the labourers?

(4) The labourers in turn were to give up their drinking habit once for all?

(5) The people were to assure their leaders and Gandhiji that they would remain totolly non-violent and calm under any provocation?

(6) The Charkhas are working regularly in every house at least three hours daily?

(7) The people were to suspend every sort of enjoyments at least till the Swaraj is attained? India is in mourning.

(8) The people adhered strictly to moral purity?

Sir, if these eight things really done by the people, is it not the proudest present that he would offer to Mahatmaji on his birthday? There is nothing in the world that would please Mahatmaji, so much as this. Are we not bound therefore by our solemn and sacred duty towards the Great Saint of Saints? "Long live Bapoo". Amen.—Yours, etc.,

AMOOLAKHRAY P. SARAIYA.

Bombay, Sept. 29.

It is understood that Meerut, Bulandsher and Agra District Khilafat Committees propose Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad to be the president of the U. P. Provincial Khilafat Conference o be held on the 25th and 26th of October. Other Committees should send name of nominee by the 10th instant.

THE KUKI RISING.

MAHATMA GANDHI'S STATEMENT CONTRADICTED.

ASSAM GOVERNMENT'S COMMUNIQUE.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 3.

The Assam Government has published the following communique:—"Mahatma Gandhi has published the following incident in the "Young India" regarding the Kuki Rising."

"Another official during the war period carried fire and sword among a little border tribe called the Kukis and slaughtered them like goats sparing neither women nor children. I understand that the whole of this shameful massacre was suppressed from the public though it is common knowledge among the people."

Referring to the above incident the communique says:—

Mr. Gandhi had presumably not seen the Assam Administration's resolution dated the 27th September 1920 and which appeared in the Assam Gazette of the 29th September 1920 and which described the Kuki Rising of 1917-1919 and measures taken to suppress it. Mr. Gandhi's informant, however, must have known perfectly well that the Assam Administration made no attempt to suppress the truth regarding these operations. He must also have known that his description of the operations as a shameful massacre in which a little border tribe was slaughtered regardless of sex or age was a gross perversion of truth. No Kuki women or children were deliberately injured and as the Kukis, in common with the other hill tribes of Assam, remove their women when they mean mischief it is unlikely that many were injured accidentally. So far as is known a number of Kukis who were killed during the lengthy operations was only 120. On the other hand, casualties suffered by the Assam Rifles and the Burma Military Police who were engaged numbered 299 and in the course of their raids during 1918 alone rebels burned 34 villages and killed 289 men women and children.

MOPLAH OUTRAGES.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE'S COMMUNIQUE

(Associated Press.)

CALICUT, October 3.

Last night about five hundred Moplah rebels trespassed into the quarters of the Indian Christians at Edekulam and attacked them. One Christian was murdered while five were seriously injured. Two of the injured are now lying in precarious condition. The rebels also made unsuccessful attempts on the local railway station and tile factory. Great panic seems to prevail among local residents, most of whom have left the place for safety.

Two police constables going from Mambad to Nilambur on Saturday were killed by the rebels near a bridge, where the mutilated bodies were subsequently found. Brutal and systematic reprisals on the Hindus suspected of giving information and supplies to troops are increasingly reported from village in East Ernad. One Hindu is said to have been played alived by the order of Chembraseri Thangal for supplying milk to troops. Whole families are being wiped out or forcibly converted. The fugitives crowding into Mallapuram, Manjeri, Perintalmanna, and other comparatively safe places are numbered by thousands. The military forces in entire rebel tracts are being strongly reinforced.

The District Magistrate has issued following press communique:—Refugees from Thuvur report that fifty Hindu houses have been burnt there by the rebels and that the heads of thirty-four Hindus and two Moplahs were cut off and thrown into a well. These unfortunate people have been tried by Varian Kunhammad Haji on the 20th September. Moplahs were beheaded for having helped troops. A few Hindus are still awaiting trial, Kunhammed Haji being recoguised by his rebel followers as collector. The story of these atrocities has been corroboratetd and must, it is feared, be accepted as true. On the morning of 30th two constables Nos. 301 and 774 were stabbed whilst making an arrest at Ponnani and the wound to No. 774 proved mortal. He died same night.

MALABAR RELIEF.

At a well-attended meeting of the Malabar residents of Bombay held under the presidentship of Mr. A. S. Ramiah in the Servants of India Society's Hall on Sunday the 2nd instant, it was decided to form a committee of 13 members representing different localities in the city and suburbs of Bombay, besides a treasurer and secretary to collect funds for the relief of distress in Malabar and to send the collections to such agency as may be desired by the subscribers. Any remittance or enquiry may be addressed to Mr. E. A. Menon, Secretary, Malabar Relief Fund (Malabar Residents' Committee) No. 7, Krishna Building, No. 1, Supari-bang Road, Parel, Bombay.

AGREEMENT REGARDING BURGENLAND.

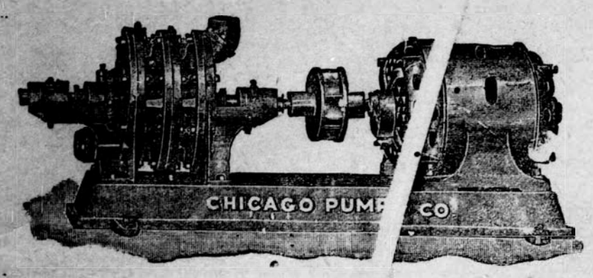
ITALIAN GOVERNMENT'S PROPOSAL.

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

LONDON, Oct. 2.
Recd. 2 p.m., Oct. 3.

Paris.—The Conference of Ambassadors has adopted the Italian Government's proposal to invite the Governments of Vienna and Budapest to send plenipotentiaries to Rome to conclude the agreement with regard to Burgenland.

Chicago Electric House Pumps Both A.C. & D.C.



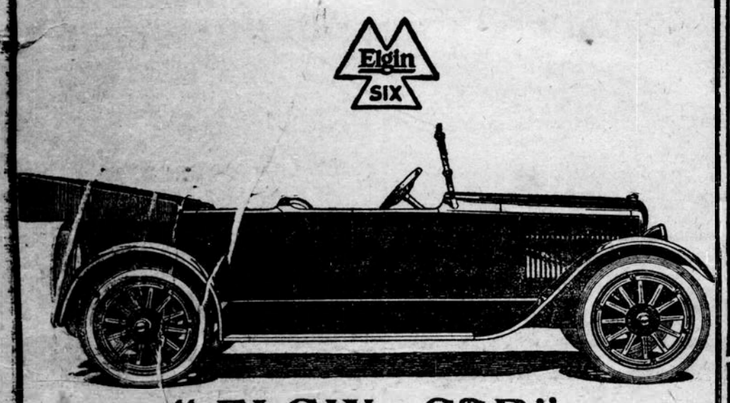
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ALL-INDIA TRADE UNION CONGRESS

SECOND SESSION AT JHERIAH.

A Bulletin issued by the All-India Trade Union Congress Publicity Bureau says:—

The second session of the All-India Trade Union Congress meets in Jheriah (Bengal Coal Mines) towards the end of November.

The exact date will be announced later on. Swami Vishwanand is forming a Reception Committee and communications should be addressed to him at Jheriah in connection with the arrangements which are being made for the holding of the next Congress.

Meanwhile every Union, Kisan Sabha, or any other workers' organisation should immediately send:—

Firstly, the resolutions showing that the Union wishes to affiliate with the Congress. Secondly, the names of delegates, together with a statement showing the total number of members of each affiliating organisations. Thirdly, any resolution which these organisations wish to place before the Congress. Fourthly, the Affiliation fee of one anna per member according to the total strength of the affiliating Union.

The above information must be forwarded immediately to the General Secretary, T.U.C., Bombay.

Mr. Chaman Lall is shortly proceeding to Jheriah and will visit a number of places *en route*.

MR. BAPTISTA AND LABOUR UNION

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It has been brought to our notice that the recent resignation of Mr. Joseph Baptista, from his presidentship of the G. I. P. Workshop Union, is causing some confusion. The G. I. P. Workshop Union has nothing to do with the B. C. L. Federation and Mr. Baptista's resignation is mainly due to the unconstitutional manner in which the affairs of the Union have been conducted by the Vice-President and the Secretary without reference to the President. Mr. Baptista continues to be the President of the Tramway Union, Victoria Drivers' Union, Motor Workers' Union, Port Trust Unions and numerous others affiliated to the Central Labour Federation of which he is the President.—Yours, etc.,

GOPAL KRISHNA GADGIL,
Assistant Secretary.

Oct. 1,

PICKETING IN CHITTAGONG.

MAGISTERIAL FIAT TO MRS. SEN GUPTA.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 2.

The Bengal Provincial Congress Committee has commenced picketing in the muffasil, specially in Eastern Bengal. At Chittagong, Mrs. Sen Gupta, wife of Mr. J.M. Sen Gupta, a European lady dressed in Khaddar cloth, with a large number of volunteers, has been going on about markets requesting shopkeepers and customers not to touch foreign cloth.

Last evening she was served with the following order issued by Mr. F.W. Strong, District Magistrate of Chittagong:—"Whereas it has been brought to my notice by a police report dated 1st October 1921 that you, Mrs. Sen Gupta wife of M. J.M. Sen Gupta of Rahamatgunj police station Kotwali,, District Chittagong, have in company with other non-co-operators been obstructing the public in the town of Chittagong from selling, purchasing or wearing foreign cloths and have furthermore been obstructing the traffic by collecting crowds in the streets. In pursuance of the above objects and whereas such conduct on your part is likely to cause obstruction, annoyance, or injury to persons lawfully employed and so cause a disturbance of public tranquility and whereas a speedy remedy in my opinion is necessary, I hereby direct you under section 144 Criminal Procedure Code to abstain from all such acts as above described for two months from the date of this order. This order is passed exparte as the case is in my opinion one of emergency.

Cheap gram shops have been opened in Agra to afford relief to sufferers from famine prices now prevailing there. Syed Aimaddin, officiating Collector, has subscribed liberally towards the fund for providing relief.

ASTHMA

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THE NATIONAL ECHO.

Calcutta—Saturday, July 23, 1921 Page 4 from our own correspondents.

A useful remedy for Asthma has been discovered by a local philanthropist. The gentleman is one J. P. Ray who has cured a friend of mine from this fearful malady free of charge and does so in every case. His medicine is simple and as it is in improvement upon the existing systems of treatment which afford at least temporary relief it is well worth trying He can be consulted at Durga and Road Benares City, and I am sure this information if properly utilised will be a blessing to many a desperate soul.

NOTE:—J. P. Ray is alive. This is the best time for taking the specific Present address:—

J. P. Ray, K. P. Ray b. Benares City.

TREASURY BILLS

TO BE ISSUED FROM OCTOBER 3

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Sept. 30.

His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor General-in-Council has resolved to borrow funds for the Public Service by the issue of treasury bills in the following manner on or after Monday the 3rd October 1921:—Treasury Bills will be issued at the local head offices of the Imperial Bank of India at Calcutta, Bombay and Madras in denominations of Rs. 5,000, Rs. 10,000, Rs. 25,000 Rs. 50,000 Rs. 1 lakh, Rs. 5 lakhs and Rs. 10 lakhs and for terms of six months, nine months and twelve months to be reckoned from the date of issue of the bills. The rates payable for the bills will be notified from time to time. The rates in the first instance will be:—

For six months bills Rs. 98 annas 4 per cent.

For nine months bill Rs. 96 annas 11 per cent.

For twelve months bills Rs. 95 and annas 10 per cent.

The Governor-General in Council reserves the right at any time to vary the rates payable or any class of bills, to fix a limit to the amount of bills to be issued in any week or to discontinue issues of any class or classes of bills.

The bills will be repayable at maturity at the bank of issue. If the name of the payee be not filled in the bill will be paid to the bearer, it will otherwise be payable to the payee or to his order.

Treasury bills can be obtained during banking hours at the local head offices of the Imperial Bank of India at Calcutta, Bombay and Madras as the case may be on payment of the necessary amount by cheque, cash or otherwise.

Arrangements have also been made for the issue and repayment at maturity of these bills at the branches of the Imperial Bank of India at Cawnpore, Lahore, Delhi, Rangoon and Karachi noted centres.

Brokerage will be paid at the rate of 1/16 per cent. on applications for treasury bills bearing a recognised broker's stamp, no brokerage will be paid in the case of bills taken up direct by banks.

Income-tax will not be deducted from the yield of treasury bills at the time of their payment but the yield will be assessale to income-tax and must be included by an assessee in any return of income or profits submitted by him for income-tax purposes.

MALICIOUS PROSECUTION.

A DOCTOR AWARDED COMPENSATION

An interesting case was disposed of by the Fourth Presidency Magistrate, in which Dr. Nadirshaw Hormusji Cooper, a dental surgeon in the Fort, was charged by one Jehangirji Dinshawji, under Sections 352 and 504, I. P. C. (assault and insult).

The accused stated that that was an absolutely false charge and that the complainant was instigated to prosecute him by one Furdoonji Mehta, who had been molesting him for a long time by sending ruffians to his chamber.

The complainant declared that his allegation against the accused was true and that on the occasion when he went to deliver a silver platter to the accused and met him on the road, the accused at once started abusing him and kicked him.

The Magistrate disbelieving the statement of the prosecution, discharged the accused and directed the complainant to pay the accused the sum of Rs. 50 as compensation for malicious prosecution.

A WRONG MAN CHARGED.

MAGISTRATE'S STRICTURE

At the Esplanade Police Court, Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalwad, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, disposed of a case in which Jiva Ramji, a chauffeur of Dr. Jijibhai Nicholson, was charged with rash and negligent driving on the 22nd September in Abdul Rehman Street.

Mr. H. B. Spencer defended the accused.

It appears from evidence that the accused was driving from Pydhonie to Market side along Abdul Rehman Street, when in order to reach his master's dispensary on the opposite side of the road he suddenly crossed the road and thereby collided with a tram car which was proceeding from the direction of Pydhonie.

Dr. Nicholson who was in the car at the time of accident, deposed that the tram car was over 50 feet away when his driver turned his motor car to reach the dispensary on the opposite side of the road. That all of a sudden a little child ran into motor's way to save whom the driver stopped the motor car. That both he and his driver raised their hands and shouted to the tram driver to stop his car, but unmindful of their signals he (tram driver) drove on, shouting them in return to clear out of his way and came and collided with the motor car. That there was a distance chough for him to stop the tram car if he wanted to do so.

Mr. Dosabhai J. Sethna who was at the dispensary wondow at the time watching the incident, corroborated the previous witness.

His Worship in acquitting the accused remarked that if anybody who ought to have been charged for rash driving it was the tram car driver and not the accused. That the tramway drivers many a time carry an impression in their heads that the roads are meant only for their traffic and that all other traffic should peremptorily clear out of the way of the tramway traffic. That if the tramway driver had stopped in time the collision would not have happened.

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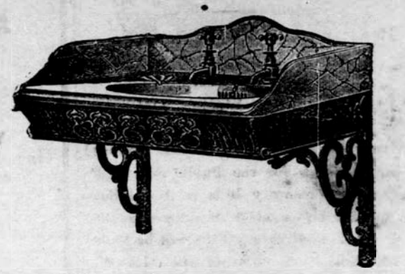
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